

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 1977.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES. The personal friends of this eminent and lamented Naturalist are requested to meet in the Museum of Economic Geology, Jernyn Street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the most fitting form of a MEMORIAL.

T. H. HUXLEY, Sec. pro tem.

BOARD OF TRADE, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OBTAINING THE EXAMPLES FOR ART-INSTRUCTION.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having resolved to furnish examples to Schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to discontinue the practice of keeping a stock of such articles at the Department, Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of January, 1855, Examples will not be supplied directly from the Department of Science and Art as at present, but through Agents in London and the Provinces.

Forms of application for aid, and further information may be obtained at the Office, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

NORMAN MACLEOD, Registrar.

Marlborough House, 30th November, 1854.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—This Society will open an EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS and DAGUERRETYPES at the commencement of January, at the Rooms of the Society of Water Colour Painters, Pall Mall East. Pictures intended for Exhibition will be received on the 26th and 27th of December at the Gallery. Circulars containing the Conditions of Exhibition will be sent forthwith to all Members of the Society, and may be obtained in a few days by other persons desirous of exhibiting, at the Rooms of the Society, 21, Regent Street, or by application to the Honorary or Assistant Secretary.

ROGER FENTON, Hon. Sec.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office, every day, from 10 till 4.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that her LAST SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at her Residence, 2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely, when she will be assisted by Miss Amy Dolby, Signor Piatini, Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Benedict, Blagrove, and Lazarus—Tickets, Half-a-guinea ea h, to be obtained of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 501, Regent Street; Messrs. Addison and Co., 210 Regent Street; and at Miss Dolby's residence.

Now ready, gratis and post free.
A LIST OF NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY

Also,
A LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of recent Works withdrawn from Circulation, and offered to Country Librarians and others, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOPE AND CO., Publishers, 16, Great Marlborough Street, London. Charge no Commission for Publishing Works Printed by them until the Author has been refunded his original Outlay. They would also state that they Print in the First Style greatly under the Usual Charges; while their Publishing Arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works entrusted to their charge. Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

DISCOUNT TO SCHOOLS AND BOOK-SELLERS.—In order to meet the increasing demand for Educational Works, VARTY and OWEN beg to announce that they will allow to all Schools and Booksellers Forty per Cent. Discount on orders—from the List just issued of School Books and Tablet Lessons of which they are the Publishers, provided the amount of such orders be not less than Three Pounds net. They will also allow Twenty per Cent. Discount on all orders for their Maps, Atlases, Pictures, Diagrams, &c., to the same amount; or orders may be given, including both classes of Publications, for not less than Five Pounds net at the respective rates of Discount; but they must be accompanied by a Money Order on the Charing-Cross Post Office, payable to VARTY and OWEN, Educational Depository, 31, Strand, London.

A LADY, whose SYSTEM of EDUCATION combines the Social Comforts and Moral Training of a Domestic Home, with all the advantages of "The Ladies' Colleges" of the present day, will have Vacancies after Christmas. The arrangements are of a First-class order. The Principal, taking the place of a Christian Mother, throws her influence into everything that relates to it, and is connected with her young charges, having Professors for every Department of Knowledge and superior Governesses to assist in carrying out her Views. For further particulars Address to Hatchards, Booksellers, Piccadilly.

MULTE TERRICOLIS LINGUE, CELESTIBUS UNA.

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS' General Catalogue is sent free by post. It contains Lists of Quarto Family Bibles; English Translations; Manuscript-Notes Bibles; Polyglot Bibles in every variety of size and combination of language; Parallel-passages Bibles; Greek critical and other Testaments; Polyglot Books of Common Prayer; Psalms in English, Hebrew, and many other languages; in great variety; Aids to the Study of the Old Testament and of the New Testament; and Miscellaneous Biblical and other Works. By post free.

London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row.

Πολὺν μὲν θρησκείας ἔχοντες, μίαν δ' ἀθανάτου.

In Small Octavo, price 5s.
FIRMILIAN; or, the Student of Badajoz; a Spasmodic Tragedy. By T. PERCY JONES.

"Humour of a kind most rare at all times, and especially in the present day, runs through every page; and passages of true poetry and delicious versification prevent the continued play of sarcasm from becoming tedious."—LITERARY GAZETTE.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This Day, Two Volumes, Post Octavo, 15s.
GENERAL BOUNCE; or, the Lady and the Locusts. By G. J. WHITE MELVILLE. Originally Published in "Fraser's Magazine."

By the same Author, Two Volumes, 18s.
DIGBY GRAND; an Autobiography.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.
ON THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE: An Exposition of Tooke's Diversions of Purley. By CHARLES RICHARDSON, LL.D., Author of "A New Dictionary of the English Language."

"What an epoch in many a student's intellectual life has been his first acquaintance with the 'Diversions of Purley'!"—TATLER on the Study of Words.

George Bell, 156, Fleet Street.

Just published, second edition, enlarged, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 4s.
EGERIA; or, Casual Thoughts and Suggestions.

Second Series. By R. DOCKRAY.

"Deflect, incerto lapidosus marmure, rivus; Scpe, sed exiguus haustibus, inde bibes. EGERIA est, quae præbet aquas, des grata Camenis: Illa Numæ conjux consiliumque fuit."

OVID, Pastor, lib. iii., 273.

"Est certe casus aliquis, non minus in cogitationibus, quam in operibus de facili."—RACON, Novum Organum.

London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

FAVOURITE WORKS FOR YOUNG PERSONS.

THE PARENT'S ASSISTANT. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. New Edition, in One Volume. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

Also, an Edition, with 6 Plates. 2 vols. 18mo, 5s. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S MORAL TALES. 3 Engravings from Harvey. Fcap. 3s. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S POPULAR TALES. Uniform with the above. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S EARLY LESSONS. 1st Series. 2 vols. 18mo, 4s. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S EARLY LESSONS. 2nd Series. 2 vols. 18mo, 4s. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S ROSAMOND: a Sequel to Rosamond in "Early Lessons." 2 vols. 18mo, 4s. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S FRANK: a Sequel to Frank in "Early Lessons." 3 vols. 18mo, 7s. 6d. cloth.

EDGEWORTH'S HARRY and LUCY—Concluded; being the last part of "Early Lessons." 3 vols. fcap. 10s. 6d. cloth.

EVENINGS AT HOME. Engravings after Harvey and Gilbert. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

STORIES OF OLD DANIEL. Frontispiece and Vignette. Fcap. 4s. 6d. cloth.

VISIT FOR A WEEK. By LUCY PEACOCK. Frontispiece and Vignette. Royal 18mo, 4s. cloth.

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. In One Volume, unabridged. Notes and Engravings. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

(Simpkin and Co.)

* The First and Second Series, demy 12mo, large type, 5s. cloth lettered, are still on sale.

HISTORY OF SANDFORD and MERTON. Cuts from Harvey. 12mo, 4s. 6d. cloth.

KEEPEE'S TRAVELS IN SEARCH OF his MASTER. Frontispiece and Vignette. Royal 18mo, 4s. 6d. cloth.

WAKEFIELD'S (PRISCILLA) THE JUVENILE TRAVELLERS; or, a Tour through Europe. Frontispiece. 12mo, 6s. cloth.

WAKEFIELD'S FAMILY TOUR through the BRITISH EMPIRE. 12mo, 6s. cloth.

WAKEFIELD'S (PRISCILLA) INTRO-DUCTION TO BOTANY. With Engravings. Fcap. 4s. cloth; or coloured, 8s. cloth.

SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES. By the Rev. J. JOYCE. Corrected by Dr. GREGORY. With Additions by C. V. WALKER, Esq. With 200 Cuts. The complete Edition. Fcap. 6s. cloth.

* The First and Second Series, demy 12mo, large type, 5s. cloth lettered, are still on sale.

COMPANION TO the above, containing Questions and Exercises. Fcap. 2s. 6d. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and other proprietors.

BOOKBINDING.—F. Silani and Co. (Successors to the late T. Armstrong) 23, Villiers Street, Strand, solicit every description of work relating to their Art. A List of Prices for Cloth, Half-calf, Calf, Morocco or Antique Binding, can be had upon application, or will be forwarded for one stamp.—Bookbinding for the Trade.

MR. THACKERAY'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK,
THE ROSE and the RING, with Fifty-eight Cuts by the Author, is Published this Day, Price 5s. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 63, Cornhill.

On the 18th December will be published, price 3d., or stamped, 4d.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1855. Illustrated by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL. Office, 55, Fleet Street.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
THE HEALTH GUIDE. By the late BUTLER LANE, M.D. A work containing all that is necessary for non-professional people to know of Medicine and Surgery. 8vo. 10s. 6d., cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

"THE AUTHOR."
Just published, a new Poem in four books, entitled,
THE AUTHOR. 18mo, cloth gilt, 3s. "A little architect in all his schemes, Some say he had a method in his dreams." London: W. Allan, 13, Paternoster Row.

Now Ready, price 1s.
EVIDENCE OF the RELIGIOUS WORKING of the COMMON SCHOOLS in the STATE of MASSACHUSETTS. With a Preface by the Hon. EDWARD TWISLETON, Late Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws in Ireland. James Ridgway, Piccadilly, and all Booksellers.

This day, price 7s. 6d., bevelled boards; or 12s., morocco antique.
THE OLD CHELSEA BUNHOUSE; a Tale of the Last Century. By the Author of Mary Powell. Uniform with "Cherry and Violet." With Frontispiece. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 23, Paternoster Row.

This day, in fcap. 8vo, illustrated, price 4s. 6d., cloth gilt.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA; or, Hergey's Note Book. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With designs by HARVEY. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 23, Paternoster Row.

This Day is Published, Fcap., price 3s.
THE BATTLE of ALMA, and its INCIDENTS. By AN OFFICER. COVERS.—The Battle Field—The Advance—The Position—The Retreat—The Retreat. With authentic List of all the Officers and Soldiers Killed or Wounded upon that occasion. London: T. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN ON SLAVERY.
This Day is Published, Fcap., price 4s.
ANTI-SLAVERY RECOLLECTIONS: in a Series of Letters addressed to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, written by SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, at her request. London: T. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly; and of any Bookseller.

PETER PARLEY'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
Now Ready, in One Vol. 8vo, pp. 320, with Twelve beautiful Chromo-lithographs, from Designs by Champagne, at Paris, elegantly bound, gilt edges, price 12s.

A WINTER WREATH OF SUMMER FLOWERS. By S. G. GOODRICH (Peter Parley). Traubner and Co., 12, Paternoster Row.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOK.
Next Week, in Small Quarto, beautifully printed on the finest paper,

THE TASK. By WILLIAM COWPER. With upwards of Fifty Illustrations from Drawings by H. KET FOSTER.

London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners Street.

Just Published, price 3s.
THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AL-MANACK, with a View of Trinity College Library and St. John's College New Buildings, Engraved by E. BACLIFFE, from a Drawing by R. Hodge. Proofs of the Engraving, on India Paper, 12s., Plain Paper 7s.

Cambridge: John Deighton; London: George Bell.

NEW WORK BY THE LATE W. H. BARTLETT.
This Day, in Super royal 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, price 12s., cloth, 11s., morocco, elegant.

JERUSALEM REVISITED. By W. H. BARTLETT, Author of "The Nile Boat," "Walks about Jerusalem," &c. With Twenty-two Steel Engravings and Woodcuts. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster Row.

DIAMOND EDITION.
In 37mo, price, in cloth, with gilt edges, Half-a-Crown,
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, Printed in Diamond Type; with the Preface and Notes from the collective edition of "Moore's Poetical Works," the Advertisements originally printed, and a Portrait of the Author.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman.

DIAMOND EDITION.
In 32mo, price, in cloth, with gilt edges, Half-a-Crown,
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKEH, Printed in Diamond Type; with the Preface and Notes from the collective edition of "Moore's Poetical Works," and a Frontispiece from a Design by Kenny Meadows.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman.

ELEGANT

Christmas Presents and
New Year's Gifts.

I.
LADY LOUISA TENISON'S CASTLE AND ANDALUSIA. Cheaper Edition, Imperial 8vo, with nearly 50 Illustrations. Splendidly bound, Price 21s.

II.
LEAR'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF A LANDSCAPE PAINTER IN GREECE & ALBANIA. Royal 8vo, with numerous Illustrations. 21s.

III.
WELLS'S PICTURESQUE ANTIQUITIES OF SPAIN, 8vo, with numerous Illustrations. 8s. 6d.

IV.
LEAR'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF A LANDSCAPE PAINTER IN CALABRIA. Royal 8vo, with numerous Illustrations. 21s.

V.
HOWITT'S HOMES AND HAUNTS OF THE BRITISH POETS. 2 vols. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations. 2s.

VI.
BELL'S WAYSIDE PICTURES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND HOLLAND, 8vo, with Illustrations. 10s. 6d.

VII.
THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; OR, MIRTH AND MARVELS. 3 vols., with many Illustrations. 21s.

VIII.
PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo, Plates, 21s. 3 vols. crown 8vo, Plates, 10s. 6d.

IX.
PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo, Plates, 21s. 3 vols. crown 8vo, Plates, 10s. 6d.

X.
PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU. Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo, Plates, 21s. 3 vols. crown 8vo, Plates, 10s. 6d.

XI.
PROFESSOR CREASY'S FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD, from Marathon to Waterloo. Sixth Edition. 8vo, with Maps and Plans 16s.

XII.
MISS AUSTEN'S TALES: Sense and Sensibility—Emma—Mansfield Park—Northanger Abbey and Persuasion—Pride and Prejudice. 5 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

XIII.
CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S SEA STORIES, &c.: Peter Simple—Jacob Faithful—Midshipman Easy—King's Own—Newton Forster—Phantom Ship—Dog Flend—Perceval Keene—Japhet in Search of a Father—Pacha of Many Tales—Poacher. 11 vols. fcap. 8vo. 38s. 6d.

XIV.
MISS COSTELLO'S MEMOIRS OF MARY OF BURGUNDY. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

XV.
THE LATE MRS. ROMER'S FILIA DOLOROSA. Memoirs of the Duchess d'Angoulême. Crown post, with Portrait. 12s.

XVI.
MISS MITFORD'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HER LITERARY LIFE. 2 vols. 21s.

XVII.
MRS. PERCY SINNETT'S BYEWAYS OF HISTORY. 1 vol. 6s.

XVIII.
BARONESS BLAZE DE BURY'S MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCESS PALATINE, PRINCESS OF BOHEMIA. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

I.
THIRTY YEARS OF FOREIGN POLICY: a History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston. By the Author of "The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P." 8vo. [On Tuesday next.

II.
CHARLES RANDOM; or, Lunatics at Large. By THOMAS WHITE. 3 vols. post 8vo, 31s. 6d. [On Friday next.

III.
The WARDEN: A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 1 vol. post 8vo. [Just ready.

IV.
LIFE of the CZAR NICHOLAS I. of RUSSIA: with a short Account of RUSSIA and the RUSSIANS. By F. MAYNE. Post 8vo. [Just Ready.

V.
The CHINESE EMPIRE. By the Abbé HUC. Copyright Edition, translated with the Author's sanction. 2 vols. 8vo. [Nearly ready.

VI.
The Traveller's Library, LXXIII.
VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES in the ARCTIC REGIONS. Edited by F. MAYNE. 16mo, price One Shilling. [On the 30th inst.

VII.
MOUNTAINS and MOLEHILLS; or, Recollections of a Burnt Journal. By FRANK MARRYAT. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations from Drawings by the Author. [Nearly ready.

VIII.
MEMOIRS and CORRESPONDENCE of JAMES MONTGOMERY. By JOHN HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT. Vols. I. and II. post 8vo, with Portraits and Vignettes. [Just ready.

New Works now ready.

IX.
MATTHEW ARNOLD'S POEMS. Second Series. Fcap. 8vo, price 4s.

X.
POEMS. By WILLIAM STEPHEN SANDES. Fcap. 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

XI.
LITERARY REMAINS of HENRY FYNES CLINTON, M.A. Edited by the Rev. C. J. FYNES CLINTON, M.A. Post 8vo, price 9s. 6d.

XII.
SKETCHES of GERMAN LIFE from 1760 to 1814. By Mrs. AUSTIN. Post 8vo, price 12s.

XIII.
THEOLOGICA GERMANICA. Translated by S. WINKWORTH. Preface by the Rev. C. KINGSLEY; Letter by C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.D. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 3s.

XIV.
The Traveller's Library.
SELECTIONS from the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S WRITINGS, in 2 vols. 16mo, 2s. 6d. each; or in 4 Parts, price One Shilling each.

XV.
Fourth Edition of the EARL of CARLISLE'S DIARY in TURKISH and GREEK WATERS. Post 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

XVI.
GLEANINGS from PICCADILLY to PERA. By J. W. OLDMIXON, Commander R.N. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

XVII.
The BALTIC and the WHITE SEA. By the Rev. T. MILNER, M.A. Post 8vo, price 16s. 6d.

XVIII.
PEREIRA'S MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. New Edition of the First Volume, edited by A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., and G. O. REES, M.D. Medium 8vo, with Woodcuts, price 28s.

XIX.
THE BRAIN in RELATION to the MIND. By JOSEPH SWAN, Esq. 8vo, price 3s.

XX.
LATIN EXERCISES for the LOWEST FORM: Being the Second of a New Series of "Latin Exercises." By the Rev. A. BARRETT, M.A. 12mo, price 2s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

To appear Monthly, in crown post 8vo Volumes, beautifully printed and illustrated, the FIRST VOLUME to be published on the FIRST of JANUARY, 1855, price 6s.

BENTLEY'S
MONTHLY VOLUMES
OF
STANDARD AND POPULAR MODERN
LITERATURE.

It is proposed to include in this collection some of the most Popular, Useful, and Standard copyright productions which have emanated from some of the most eminent Authors of our time. These works, it is intended, shall be published in Monthly Volumes, in a portable and handsome form, with all the advantages of beautiful typography, superior paper, and elegant binding; and at such a price as will enable the majority of readers to avail themselves of the opportunity of possessing works hitherto accessible only to a few; and which, while they abound with entertainment, shall also possess the higher claim of conveying valuable information.

The Series will commence with the First Vol. (to be completed in Three) of

THE COURT OF ENGLAND
UNDER the REIGN of the STUARTS.
By J. HENEAGE JESSE.

After the completion of this Work will follow:

KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

WRIGHT'S ENGLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF HANOVER. Illustrated by the Caricatures, Satires, and Burlesques of the Day. With 300 Illustrations.

HORACE WALPOLE'S LETTERS.

MIGNET'S LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THIERS'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BECKFORD'S ITALY; WITH SKETCHES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE DIARIES OF THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

These Volumes will be followed by other Standard and Popular Works.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

REVIEWS.

Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox. Edited by Lord John Russell. Vol. III. Bentley.

THE biography of Charles James Fox improves as it proceeds. In the former volumes Lord John Russell chose to use the materials collected by Lord Holland and by Mr. Allen, and his work on that account was confessedly "disjointed and irregular." It was impossible to give the appearance of order and unity to "memorials and correspondence" prepared by three successive editors. But the work now begins to assume the form and dignity, as well as to comprise the materials, of history. Lord Holland's editorial labours do not reach to the period at which the memoir is now taken up. To Mr. Allen nothing more is due than the selection of such of the letters to Lord Holland as he deemed most worthy of publication. Lord John Russell now no longer builds on other men's foundations, and the superiority of the present volume induces renewed and increased regret that he did not from the first construct a work, in which unity of design might have been as conspicuous as excellence of materials.

In the two former volumes ('L. G.' 1853, pp. 447 and 475) the biography of Fox is brought down to the close of the year 1792. We now enter on the period when the French Revolution began to produce its effects on the domestic and foreign policy of this country. If we here meet with less of the political excitement and party strife of the earlier days of Fox, his principles as a statesman shine with brighter lustre, and the lessons of his public life appear in greater clearness. A happy change has come over public opinion as to the policy of these eventful times. Every one now admits that England had no right to involve Europe in war in order to prop up the tottering throne of the Bourbons. Every one admits that it was a shameful waste of our national wealth to subsidize continental despots in order that they might keep down their own oppressed subjects. Englishmen do not talk and write now of the Great Napoleon only as 'the Corsican usurper.' Few now will condemn the language of Fox when he said, "I think there is something more truly diabolical in the part we are acting than in the conduct of any nation in history. Peace is the wish of the French, of Italy, Spain, Germany, and all the world, and Great Britain is alone the cause of preventing its accomplishment, and this not for any point of honour or even interest, but merely lest there should be an example in the modern world of a great and powerful republic." All this is well understood and thoroughly acted on in our days. During the recent changes and revolutions of France, English statesmen of every party agreed in maintaining the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of another nation. If the French choose to have an absolute monarch, or a citizen king, or a republican president, or to return once more to the traditions of the empire, England finds no ground in such changes for interference. But it was widely different sixty years ago. It is the glory of Fox to have maintained the principles which statesmen of all parties in our day are eager to avow. He stood almost alone, amidst the denunciation of his enemies, and the desertion of his

friends. The old Whig party, of which he had been the leader, was broken up. Many had drawn back along with Edmund Burke, terrified by the excesses of the French Revolution. Mr. Grey and other zealous reformers had formed themselves into the 'Association of the Friends of the People.' This movement Mr. Fox considered rash, and he did not join the Association.

"While Mr. Fox, deeply attached to the Constitution, attached to peace, but no less to the honour of the country, gave to his friends the most patriotic counsels, the great Whig Party which he led broke off into two divisions—the one imbued even more than the Minister those alarms of democracy which there wanted nothing but firmness and calm temper to dissipate; the other embracing speculations of reform, for which the country was little prepared, frightened the lovers of peace, and weakened the influence of their honest and wise leader. Mr. Fox was left almost alone; his party broken, his popularity gone, his friends deserting him, his eloquence useless, his name held up to detestation.

"From this time Mr. Fox found himself the leader of a small party, who were defeated in every division; but their masterly abilities, the vigour of their speeches, and their devotion to Mr. Fox gave a splendour to their light which neither power, nor popular frenzy, nor laws against sedition could weaken or extinguish. At no time did the energy, the logic, the fancy of Mr. Fox appear to the world with greater lustre; at no time did the warmth of his heart, the sweetness of his temper, and the refinement of his taste give such tranquillity to his home. At a period when the prospects of office nearly vanished from his sight: when calumny loved to paint him as a man of disordered ambition and criminal designs, he was busy in the study of Homer or lounging carelessly through his garden, and expressing to his beloved nephew the full sense of his happiness and content. The trees and the flowers, the birds, and the fresh breezes gave him an intense enjoyment which those who knew his former life of politics and of pleasure could hardly have imagined. To the capacious benevolence which longed to strike the chains from the African slave he joined a daily practice of all the charities of life, and a perception of the beautiful in nature, in literature, and in art, which was a source of constant enjoyment. With a simplicity of manners rare in great statesmen, he united views the most profound, and a feeling heart which calumny could not embitter, nor years make cold, nor the world harden.

"We have seen in the former volumes the dissolute life in which Mr. Fox became involved. Amid the indulgences of a wandering fancy and violent passions he formed a lasting attachment. Mrs. Armitstead, who lived with him as his mistress, became his wife in the year 1795. Fortunately she was endowed with strong affection, good sense, and an unbounded devotion to Mr. Fox.

"The reader of the following letters will find in them the intimate, careless, familiar communications of Mr. Fox to his nephew. Many will blame the sympathy which he shows not for the principles but for the independence of France, and condemn the harshness with which he speaks of Mr. Pitt; but none can fail to recognise a zealous love of liberty, a great and master mind, a penetrating sagacity, and a willingness to forego all objects of ambition rather than desert or surrender that which he believed to be the cause of mankind."

Of the domestic life and private pursuits of Fox during his retirement from the arena of politics, charming pictures appear in the letters to Lord Holland. A selection is also given from his letters to Mr. Grey, Lord Lauderdale, General Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Adair. But it is in the familiar letters to his nephew that the real characteristics of his mind and heart are revealed:—

"To Lord Holland alone he dilated on the literary

occupations which, far more than political contests, absorbed his mind and delighted his taste. Despondent beyond due measure on the prospects of our domestic liberty, he loved to turn away his eyes from the carnage of contending armies, and the servility of a confiding country, and to fix them on the immortal works of the great heirs of literary fame. Reading with ease and pleasure to himself the poets of Greece, Rome, Italy, France, and England, he loved to compare kindred passages, to trace the history of a simile, and to weigh in his critical scale the rival beauties of Homer and of Virgil, of Euripides and of Racine. The period comprised in this correspondence reaches only to the time when Mr. Fox resumed with assiduity his active duties in Parliament. His complete junction with Lord Grenville, the overthrow of the Addington ministry, and the events which followed, including Mr. Fox's short tenure of office, will be reserved for the next and last volume."

Of the thoughts and comments on literary subjects, we select a few from many of equal interest. Here is his opinion of Pope and his poetry:—

"I agree with your present opinion of the 'Essay on Criticism,' much more than with your former one, but I am not fond, I own, of such subjects for poetry. At Pope's time of life when he wrote it, it was a prodigy, though very inferior to those productions of his which were not long posterior to it, 'Eloisa,' 'Rape of the Lock,' &c. His early works are his best by far in my judgment, as well as yours. A detractor (as I have been very falsely accused of being) might say that having little genius he soon got *au bout de son Latin*, but there are other reasons. The chief of which appears to me to be that latterly (except in the case of Homer, and that is an exception also to our remark) he choose subjects not only less adapted to poetry in general, but to his particular genius also, for with all his ostentation upon these matters, such as *from words to things*, &c., I think he is as miserable a moralist and as superficial and faulty a reasoner as ever existed, and that all the merit of his satires consists in his poetry and his wit, of both which he had a good share. Add to this, that most of his early works, and among them his best, are translations and imitations, such as 'Eloisa,' the 'Messiah,' 'January and May,' 'Sappho to Phaon' (which by the way is delightful), &c. The 'Rape of the Lock,' beautiful as it is, consists very much of parodies which are certainly not of the highest order of the productions of genius, and all these seem to have been the species of poetry most adapted to his talents. In most of these early productions he is in a kind of playful pace, and not, as we say of a horse, *quite out and in right earnest*. In his latter poems he often is, and I do not think he succeeds so well in that pace, as in the other. In 'Eloisa,' to be sure, he is out enough, but then in the parts of it where he is most successfully so, the original is so beautiful that with his talents for translation, he could not fail of success. I am well aware, that strong exceptions to my theory in regard to him may be brought from some passages of the higher style in his later works, such as the lines following,—'What arm'd for virtue, &c.' but these are rare. I never read a line of Oldham's; your character of him accords pretty well with what Dryden says of him; but Pope soon after was a complete refutation of what Dryden says about those parts of poetry which are never to be acquired but by time. And indeed, if smoothness, as Dryden says, be the acquisition of age, it may be one reason why Pope, who was never deficient in this respect, did not improve so much as others."

In a letter soon after he speaks of Chaucer:

"I have read the 'Clerk's Tale' again, and aloud to Mrs. A., who, as well as myself, admires it very much; and what I did not expect, that I should allow it is a very great improvement upon Boccaccio; whether the improvement is his own or in any degree taken from Petrarch's translation I cannot tell, as I never saw the latter. I think in this tale of Chaucer's there is more of the manner

of Ariosto than in anything I ever read in Spenser, where he most endeavours to imitate him. I think I never saw a resemblance of manner so strong in two poets, who were certainly strangers to each other's works, and who did not imitate any common model; for, though the story is taken from Boccaccio the manner is not in the least so. * * * I do not know whether I told you that I read 'The Cock and the Fox' in Chaucer, and was amazed to see how little Dryden has added. What a genius Chaucer was!"

From modern we turn to ancient literature, and read with delight his enthusiasm about Homer:—

"When I wrote last, I was in the ninth book of the *Odyssey*, which I have since finished and read eighteen books of the *Iliad*, so that it must be a good while since. I think the superiority of the *Iliad* is greater than I had imagined, or than I believe is generally allowed, and more than makes up for the fable being so much less entertaining. To be sure the battles are too long, and the wounds too minutely described, but there is a charm in it which makes one read on with eagerness, and a rapidity and fire and freedom in the manner that surpasses all other poets; and I mean this of his style in general, exclusive of the passages (of which there are so many) containing anything particularly sublime or affecting. In short the more I read the more I admire him. There are parts of Virgil (and among those too imitated from Homer) which I think fully equal to Homer, but then he has not in any degree approaching to his master that freedom of manner which I prize so much; and Milton, who has some passages as sublime as possible, is in this respect still more deficient, or rather he has no degree of it whatever. Ariosto has more of it than any other poet, even so as to vie in this particular merit with Homer himself, and possibly it may be that my excessive delight in him is owing to my holding in higher estimation than others do, the merit of freedom and rapidity."

At another time we find him engaged with Horace, and thus he writes about the *Odes*:—

"I have employed my odd five minutes, &c., lately in looking over 'Horace's *Odes*,' & tell me which you think the most perfect and beautiful of them in their different styles. I think 'Quis desiderio' the most perfect of all; and next 'Quem tu Melpomene;' in the lighter style, 'Ulla si juris tibi pejerati' and 'Quis multa gracilis.' In the grander style, 'Ille et nefasto,' 'Descende celo,' with the exception, however, of the three last stanzas; the *Regulus Ode*, about half of 'Qualem ministrum,' and 'Pindarum quisquis.' I like what are called the *flat endings* in many of his odes, but dislike them extremely in others, particularly the last stanza of 'Qualem ministrum.'"

We must forbear from further quotations, but these memorials of Fox everywhere display the soundness of his judgment and of his taste on literary subjects. The young Lord Holland was happy in having the direction and counsel of one who thus wrote about Cowper:—

"What can you mean by saying there is little good of the new poetry in Cowper? what, not the triplets to Mary! not the verses about his first love, in the early part, not one of the sonnets? not the 'Shipwreck' or 'Outcast' pray read them over again, and repeat your former judgment if you dare. I have not the book here, having lent it, or I could quote I believe much more. Hayley's part of the book is no doubt lamentable, and what I am most angry with him for, is that he seems to have withheld much that I should have liked to read."

During the disastrous period from the outbreak of the Revolutionary war to the Peace of Amiens, although Fox remained in comparative seclusion, he was not an indifferent spectator of the course of events. For some time he had striven in vain to arrest the tor-

rent of public opinion as to the war with France:—

"The time arrived, however, when Mr. Fox was disgusted with a struggle so apparently hopeless. His habits, and with his habits his passions, had taken a new direction. He had left off gaming; he lived much in the country; he returned with increased and revived zeal to his literary studies; he had married a woman as affectionate and warm-hearted as himself, but who, by her previous conduct, was unfortunately disqualified from taking her place in society as his wife. Hence, with a fund of happiness in himself, he willingly and cheerfully resigned the prizes of ambition, and, ceasing from the struggle, stood by as a spectator of the games."

From his quiet retirement we hear him from time to time uttering his voice in equal sorrow at the crimes of France and the follies of our own country. In November, 1793, he thus writes:—

"You will have heard before this reaches you of the trial and execution of the poor Queen, which seems to have been attended with every circumstance that could contribute to make the act more disgusting and detestable than any other murder recorded in history. Our affairs in Flanders seem to grow worse and worse, and I suspect that they are not in a good state even at Toulon. The expedition to the West Indies is given up, and in short everything happens that ought to disgust everybody with the war, but whether some persons whom I most wish to be convinced are so, I much doubt; that the public in general wishes for peace I have no doubt; nor do I much fear that the Jesuitical proclamation of last week will reconcile them much to the war. It is a curious composition, and I hope you will read it carefully. The only thing clear in it, is that we are to fight till they adopt hereditary monarchy in France, disavowing at the same time any intention of prescribing either that or any other particular mode of government. One should think it impossible that the author of such a work could be a man of sense, and yet it is evidently Pitt's own."

In 1794 his view of affairs is still more gloomy:—

"They go on, according to the Irish translation of *semper eadem*, worse and worse. I am heartily tired of them, but one must do one's duty. In the course of the debates upon the last measure of enlisting the emigrants, it seemed to be avowed that the restitution of the old Government of France is now the object of the war, and that the re-instatement of the Emigrants in their possessions is to be a *sine qua non* of peace. Surely this is madness, or I am mad. Here am I passing a most comfortable week of holidays, the weather delicious, and the place looking beautiful beyond description, and the nightingales singing, and Mrs. A. as happy as the day is long; all which circumstances enable me to bear public calamities with wonderful philosophy; but yet I cannot help thinking now and then of the dreadful state of things in Europe, and the real danger which exists, in my opinion, of the total extinction of liberty, and possibly of civilization too, if this war is to go on upon the principles which are held out. We hear of a great struggle in Poland, but I do not like to indulge myself in hopes for the poor Poles, lest it should be all noise and end in a disappointment."

Passing on to a later period, we find him thus expressing his opinion as to the rejection of Bonaparte's offers of peace:—

"My letters tell me what I can scarce credit, that the Ministers have given a flat refusal to the Great Consul's proposition to treat. Surely they must be quite mad. I have no doubt but the country will bear it, but if it does you must allow that it is a complete proof, that they will bear anything."

"The refusing Bonaparte's offers, first in January and then in October, are faults in my judgment, without a parallel in history. The first

was far the better opportunity no doubt, but the last is the one, the rejection of which is the most unaccountable, because there could be then, no sanguine notions in respect to the success of Austria, and what had passed with Denmark, marked out the approaching dangers from the North."

Of his secession from parliament he had thus written in 1798 to Lord Holland:—

"The Duke of Bedford, who is here, confirms what you say of Grey's intention to attend occasionally, and I shall not be at all sorry to find myself the sole seceder, but a seceder I will be till I see a very different state of things from the present, and indeed if they were to alter more materially than can be expected, it would be with more reluctance than I can describe, or than is perhaps reasonable, that I should return to politics. I see little or no love of true liberty in the country, or perhaps in the world, and I wish to have done with it as far as public affairs are concerned, but my conduct is no rule for that of others; nay, I think that if I were myself younger I should not like to give up the point without having shown to the world my abhorrence of all that is going forward. This abhorrence I have sufficiently shown, as I think, for my own reputation, and, having done so, I think I may without reproach consult my own ease and happiness."

The fourth and concluding volume of the *Memorials* will comprise the events of the closing years of Fox's life, when he again took an active part in public affairs. We look forward with interest to Lord John Russell's narrative of the overthrow of the Addington Ministry, and the account of Fox's brief but not inglorious tenure of office, memorable in the annals of England from the sole but sufficient achievement of the abolition of the slave-trade. Although Lord John Russell professes only to be "collecting materials for a biography and in elucidation of the history of the times," we expect from him at the close of the work a general review of the political character and career of the great statesman, the general soundness of whose policy no one can question, who approves of the actual alliance of England and France under Napoleon the Third.

Our Camp in Turkey and the Way to it. By Mrs. Young. Bentley.

[Second Notice.]

MRS. YOUNG has some interesting and smartly written notices of the French encampments:

"The French regiment encamped immediately below us had a charming band, and the General of Division went evening after evening to hear it: it was composed of between fifty and sixty instruments, and all were well played. The camp itself was a pattern of cleanliness and orderly arrangement. The tents were double-poled, opening in the rear as well as the front; and from the top being broad and flat, instead of being brought to a point, as our bell-tents are, the indwellers enjoyed an amount of coolness unknown to us."

"The bands of our regiments had fallen off lamentably in Turkey, and really I felt quite ashamed of our exposition in that way, when the Colonel of this very Ninety-first rode up when the band was playing, and began talking to the band-serjeant in excellent English. Very few indeed of the French officers spoke English, but this gentleman had married an English lady, and paid her the compliment of acquiring her language. Two or three other officers of various regiments had married my countrywomen, but none of the ladies appeared to be living; the answer to the question of where the wife was, being always, '*Mais malheureusement, elle est morte.*'"

"The Varna plain around us bore record to the war of 1828 and 1829. Small fortifications

crowned the rising ground, and these again were interspersed with tumuli, supposed to cover the bodies of those Russians who died here of the plague before Varna was ceded to Russian gold.

"Several curious remains of arms, ancient pottery, and so on, were found; and an officer of our regiment, who takes great interest in antiquarian pursuits, in digging the hole designed for his kitchen, found a very remarkable coin, representing a warrior in the Roman costume, dragging after him by her hair, as his captive, a kneeling woman. The general impression was that the captive represented Zenobia; but, as the coin was sent to England, the matter is perhaps decided by abler numismatists. In the oak-wood too, near the encampment of the Chasseurs, an inquiring mind might be amused by the effort to seek for old Russian spent balls, many of which would reward the exertion. It was an interesting place altogether, considering the position the Russians had held there, and our own now; and we always regretted that Sultan Mahmoud had, in 1834 to 1836, rebuilt it, as the most important fortress in his dominions, as, by that means, it was less easy to trace its points of history connected with the Russian attacks upon it.

"The reservoir that we all depended upon, away in the centre of the vineyard, presented a curious scene, with the English and French troops gathered round it; the picturesque French, with their knowing-looking little red casquettes, blue scarves flying loosely from their necks, wide red trousers, and merry laugh; the Algerines, full of antics; the Zouaves, sturdy and active. Our men, not quite so good-humoured, and encumbered always by their dress, yet worked away kindly with their new friends. The first thing a Frenchman did, was, laughingly, to take an English soldier by his stock, and, shaking him by it, point to his own flowing scarf; then he would raise his arms, and give them a whirl, as defying the Englishman to imitate him; next, shake the pockets of his great trousers, and show the abundance of their contents. All this was done, however, with the most perfect kindness; and, though I rode frequently to this pool,—amused with the groups there,—I never heard any approach to an expression of bad feeling between the men.

"The camp was very large. We arrived first among the cavalry. The lines were formed of 'bowers,' each horse was picketed in a bower; and these long double avenues of green stables were the prettiest things I had ever seen of the kind. The French lost fewer horses than we did in proportion. Our chargers had no stables of any kind, and suffered terribly at Gallipoli and Varna, both from the sun, the dews and the flies, who drew blood with the least bite: our horses were nearly maddened from this cause. The best we could do, was to dig square pits for them to stand in, with some little protection of rugs and mats. But almost all the horses we brought from England failed; and the officers replaced them with Turkish horses, which were strong, cheap, and capable of enduring the climate. General Eyre lost a splendid charger at Varna after a few minutes' illness only; and a horse of one of our officers died at length, after intense suffering, from universal swelling of the head, as if from the bite of a snake, though there was no appearance of anything of the sort. These strange accidents were common with us, but the French appeared safe: whether this arose from the superior hardiness of their animals, the greater care observed, or the better management, is not evident.

"The bands of the regiments play alternately during the evening, as the Prince is said to be especially fond of music. The 'administration,' too, regularly practise; and rehearse, every morning, glee and solos, which they are called upon, in turn, to contribute to the amusement of the Prince after his dinner. This practice of, under every circumstance, looking for and cultivating external amusement, is peculiarly French. In our camps nothing of the kind was ever heard of. The band occasionally played, but very seldom and very badly; and as to parties of our soldiers being

told off, to exhibit their vocal talents and taste for the recreation of their officers, that happily was never attempted. General Canrobert, before he left Scutari, had found it so dull without a ball-room, or *fête champêtre* of any kind, that not approving of the tranquil quietude of the ladies at the 'Sweet Waters,' he declared that on arriving at Varna he would originate a 'Jardin des Fleurs,' and make all the Greek ladies 'dance and be happy.' The good General, however, seemed to see the difficulty of the attempt, and did not risk the humiliation of a failure. Not but that the Greek ladies, and the Turkish too, when they had once shuffled off prejudice and yellow boots, would have enjoyed a *deux temps* of all things, and not been averse even to a polka.

"However, there was absolutely a theatre got up in Prince Napoleon's camp,—a very droll and amusing affair indeed. The men had erected it of the old material,—walnut, not wood, but leaves,—and had all sorts of devices for scenery and decoration. We always said, 'What's the use? we shall move directly,' when anything was proposed, even so simple a matter as stabling the horses; but the French set about every plan they could devise at once, and carried it into execution. Thus there was a theatre, decorated with arms, and all the turban-cloths and waist-scarves that the Algerines, glad enough to form part of the audience, would contribute; and the Zouaves acted, and droll enough they were. They composed their dramas too, as well as acted them; and they were usually rude satires upon existing circumstances, full of coarse humour and rough mirth. The officers encouraged these performances by their presence; and the men, sure of their efforts of pleasing their superiors, exhibited freely all the accomplishments they had,—singing, dancing, or practising tricks of jugglery, *tours de force*, and so on, they had learned among the athlete and gipsy tribes of Algeria. A good deal of the Arab character was apparent in all this, blended with the French. Their style of theatricals reminded me very much of the *improvisé* plays,—the acting charades, as it were, I had seen the Arab boatmen introduce and enjoy so heartily in old times upon the Nile;—telling histories of the conscription in a drama, mixed with all sorts of rude jesting, and clever though broad caricature.

"The Czar of course was very prominent as a hero on the 'boards' of the 'Prince's Theatre.' In one drama, that met with immense applause, and was announced for frequent repetition, a windmill was introduced, constructed, with much cleverness, with bayonets, and turban-cloths, a few brushes, and so on. A sack was brought in, by a man supposed to be a Russian, who emptied it into the windmill, and then screamed out that he wanted the contents back, as they consisted of the Czar! But the Zouaves told him to wait; and then grinding away, a quantity of dust, the remains of the Autocrat, reduced by French power, was shaken out to the Russian, who anon capered about, and danced a round with the Zouaves, to show his sense of the value of emancipation from the yoke of a tyrant."

Illness now broke out with fearful results at Varna, and Mrs. Young's party had leave to return to Malta. Her description of her return voyage in 'Le Caire' is most picturesque; but we must find room for a leaf out of her 'Few Words on Turkey':—

"It would be particularly pleasant to be able to say anything original about that old tumble-down institution, 'the Ottoman empire.' But I really am afraid one can only speak of it as an amusing fellow-passenger of mine on board the *Thabor* described (in the words of a friend, of New York) his early stage of convalescence, after severe illness: 'I am,' said he, 'powerfully weak, but cruelly easy.' So with Turkey. In its constitution and government it is 'weak' enough even unto death; but it is 'powerfully' so, by reason of its geographical and political position. Its own very weakness, under these circumstances, gives it the power of two great nations for its support; and France

and England pour forth blood and treasure to preserve the balance of power, by means of Turkey. The Turks, however, seem 'cruelly easy' through it all;—as apathetic, indolent, and stolid, as ever. No one, in strolling about Constantinople, would ever suppose that, but for the Allies, the Czar might, even now, be setting the old seraglio to rights, and having the gardens put in order for his children to play in, when they were recommended change of air from St. Petersburg. The simple idea would be, that Sultan Medjid, in acknowledgment for past kindnesses, had allowed the French and English forces a highway through his country, to settle some quarrel of their own somewhere or other. We, at home, are highly excited by every placard, paper, or print, that tells us anything of the seat of war; but in Constantinople, I believe the streets might be lined with every map and lithograph that the Strand and Ackerman could produce, and none would raise their heads to inquire what they were.

"The Turk, indolent by habit, with his intelligence dormant, and referring the past and future to 'destiny,' is not easily to be awakened from his lethargy; and he must either radically change or become a nonentity, before any good can arise in Turkey. The Turk never repairs anything; the object falls to pieces, and then he replaces it. He will not repair his own constitution; it must fall in pieces; and what may replace it, is another question.

"The position of Constantinople is the most valuable in the world, as affects the interests of commerce, and it is the most beautiful in the world, as concerns scenery; yet its commerce is nought, and its scenery is marred by the filth and misery of its interior.

"The country is magnificent; the soil teems with the capabilities of produce; where wild herbs and flowers now carpet the earth with their brightness, crops could be produced in far greater abundance than would be required for the use of Turkey and its existing population, varied even as that is. The Turk himself can only be a soldier or a tax-gatherer; and the Bulgarian or Greek knows that so soon as their farms or fields wear an aspect of prosperity, then the Turkish tax-gatherer, the agent of a corrupt and cruel despotism, will demand such tithes from his possessions as will leave him poor indeed. Oppressed and ground by this system, the peasant-agriculturist cares only to labour for the supply of actual want, and healthful industry is paralysed. Beyond this, a man's property is never safe: as is the case in India under some of the native governments, no sooner does land improve, than the whole property of the owner is liable to confiscation: he may be turned forth, with his wife and little ones, a beggar, to commence his career anew; and should he dare to rebel in such a case, he holds but a very doubtful tenure of his life. It will be seen therefore that the peasant learns to curtail his wants, rather than to meet an increasing desire for luxuries and comfort; and while corn, and wine, and oil might gladden his heart, as the reward of industrial enterprise in such a land as Turkey, he eats a morsel of black bread and a bit of water-melon, and trusts that the haughty Turk who ambles past has observed how poor he is.

"We have seen what the ploughs are, and the arabas; and know that, though we may slip about on decayed cabbage-leaves, and stumble over fowl-coops in the principal streets of Galata, there is neither in Constantinople, Varna, nor Gallipoli, a market of any kind. Adrianople and Bucharest, no doubt, are equally unprovided; and the latter, we are told, is the filthiest city in the world.

"Besides the richness of the external layers of that part of the surface of the earth now misgoverned by the Turk, its lower stratifications are even more valuable, and are said to abound in minerals of almost every description. During my stay at Constantinople, a practical engineer from the north of England was employed in making inquiries on this point, and seemed satisfied that coal might soon be found in sufficient quantities to supersede the use of charred wood—an immense desideratum, to say nothing of steam communication,

"The population of Turkey is very varied. If we stand on the Tophana bridge, in the early morning, Jews, Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Arabs, French, Italians, and English, will pass us every moment. The Arab is going to sell his drugs; the Jew, his diamonds; the Armenian is anxious about his bank; the Turk is calculating chances for his opium; the Frank seems in a hurry about everything; and the Greek hopes to over-reach them all.

"There are many schools at Constantinople, but the instruction consists in teaching small folks to bow backwards and forwards, like old Ulemas, as they mutter the Koran, and to write beautifully—not for the sake of disseminating new ideas however, but simply to produce a certain number of signs of them, in graceful curves. Science is never taught, as the priests are too knowing to undermine the Koran; and art of all kinds is forbidden.

"The Turk hitherto has not felt any particular desire, as a 'Sonnee,' to inquire into the truth of the Moslem faith, and so become a true believer on conviction. It has not been advantageous to himself that he should. The Sultan says, 'Believe in the Koran, or die;' and although the Turk, sitting within the iron ring of destiny, does not seem more enthusiastic about life than he does about anything else, he, on the whole, perhaps, prefers to live.

"This alternative in its full force, however, was given in the 'good old times.' At present a few chinks in orthodoxy might exist unnoticed, and unpunished. The Sultan's own opinions perhaps are not very strict; and now that the Mosque of St. Sophia is thrown open to the public, and only two resolute old true believers to be found, amidst all these changes, still reading the Koran under its pulpit, some promise seems to dawn of improvement in the affairs of Turkey."

There is a great deal of shrewd practical good sense in the above remarks, and we may call attention, especially, to the chapters on the condition, social and moral, of the soldier's wife.

History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France. Vol. I. By John Cornelius O'Callaghan, Editor of the 'Macarise Excidium,' &c. Dublin: M'Glashan. London: Orr and Co.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN is writing his 'History of the Irish Brigades' rather for the members of the Archaeological and Celtic Societies than for the British public. It is too documentary and dry. We are not complaining of this, because he is providing a standard book of reference on the subject, but we speak of the work as it will be regarded by the general reader. This will be understood when we say that half of the volume now published is occupied with notes, a disproportion which the author explains as "owing to the occurrence of so many points which required discussion or illustration—to the number of authorities necessary to be particularized—and to the information respecting other Irish in military services, besides those in the Brigades." He justly boasts that much of the matter of which his history is composed "has been derived either from rare sources of information, or has never before been printed in these countries." The only previous work, expressly devoted to the history of the Irish Brigades, is that of the late Matthew O'Connor, of which Mr. O'Callaghan says:—

"It was left unfinished, and even from as much of it as has been written, it is evident, that more information than he possessed was necessary for a proper execution of the task which he undertook. It will suffice to remark here—that no attempt has been made in his book to give any regular regimental history of the different corps of the Brigades,

accompanied by biographical notices of their commanding officers—that the text is not duly supported by such notes or citations of authorities, as are required at present in a historical work respecting this country—and that the narrative, while allowed to expand too much into a general account of those Continental wars in which the Irish Brigades took part, is not sufficiently minute on what should have been the main object of attention—their acts."

Of the origin of the Irish Brigades in the service of France, the author gives the following account:—

"It was in the spring of 1690, the second year of the War of the Revolution in Ireland, that the formation of the force, styled 'the Irish Brigade in the service of France' was commenced, by the arrival there, of the first Irish regiments belonging to that corps. King James, who was then in Ireland, having repeatedly pressed upon the French government, the insufficiency of the means of that country for making a due resistance to the powerful resources of every description from England, Scotland, Holland, Denmark, &c., with which he was to be attacked by the Prince of Orange, requested that a French force, and a supply of military necessities, should be sent to Ireland. A body of Louis's troops, of the Regiments of Zurlauben, Merode, Famechon, Forest, La Marche, Tournaise, and Courvasse, consisting, according to the Marquis de Quincy, of above six thousand effective men, were consequently ordered to sail for Ireland, with some of those supplies which had been requested for the Irish. The passage of this land-force, under the Count de Lauzun, was to be secured by a squadron of thirty-six sail of the line, four fire-ships, and other vessels, commanded by the Marquis d'Amfreville, assisted by the Marquis de Nesmond and the Chevalier de Flacour. The French fleet sailed from Brest, March 17th (St. Patrick's day), 1690; reached Cork and Kinsale by the 22nd and 23rd; against the 27th, landed the Count de Lauzun and his men; and, early in April, had disembarked the military stores. By the arrangements made between James and Louis, the Irish had to send back in exchange to France, on board the same fleet which had brought over Lauzun's contingent, the troops before referred to, as the origin of the Irish Brigades in the French service, and which consisted of the flower of the Irish army. After a delay of above twelve days on board by unfavourable weather, which prevented the French fleet setting sail for France till the 18th of April, and a similar interruption to their voyage between Ireland and France, the Irish reached Brest, and were landed there, early in May. Those troops, according to the first formation, or on their embarkation in Ireland and landing in France, consisted of five Infantry Regiments, whose Colonels were Lieutenant-General Justin MacCarthy, Lord Viscount Mountcashel, the Honourable Colonel Daniel O'Brien, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Dillon, Colonel Richard Butler, and Colonel Robert Fielding. This organization was changed in France; the five regiments being formed into three, under Lord Mountcashel, the Honourable Colonel Daniel O'Brien, and the Honourable Colonel Arthur Dillon."

Of the different regiments and their commanders, with the most memorable scenes in which they were engaged, detailed accounts are given, the historical narrative being intermingled with long genealogical notices, chiefly interesting to the descendants of the distinguished men who are described. Thus, the history of Colonel Arthur Dillon commences with the annals of his family as far back as the seventh century, and is carried down to our day, when, among other miscellaneous notices, we are told that the second wife of M. Guizot, whom he married in 1828, was a Mdle. Dillon. The notice of the military career of two of the Kilkenny Roth family—Michael Roth and Charles Edward Comte de

Roth—will serve well to indicate the nature of the services in which the Irish Brigades took part:—

"Michael Roth was born September 20th, 1665. Under Colonel Dorrington's predecessor in command, the Duke of Ormonde, he entered the Irish Foot Guards, as a Lieutenant, in 1686. After the breaking out of the Revolution in 1688, he was a Captain of the First or King's Company of the corps. He remained in it through the succeeding war in Ireland; on the termination of which, by the Treaty of Limerick, in the autumn of 1691, he passed into France. He served on the coasts of Normandy with the French and Irish force designed for the invasion of England in 1692; at the capture of Huy, the victory of Landen (or Neerwinden), and the reduction of Charleroy in 1693; with the Army of Germany in 1694; with the Army of the Moselle in 1695. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment in March, 1696; continued that campaign with the Army of the Moselle; and was attached, in 1697, to the Army of Flanders. King James's Regiment of Foot Guards being formed by order of February 27th, 1698, into the Regiment of Dorrington, M. de Roth was made its Lieutenant-Colonel by commission of April 27th following. Granted by commission of May 9th, 1701, the rank of Colonel, he served that year with the Army of Germany, under the Duke of Burgundy; and with the same army, the following year, under the Marshal de Catinat. Acting under the Marshal de Villars in 1703, he was at the capture of Kehl, at the storming of the retrenchments of Stolhoffen and Hornberg, at the combat of Munderkingen, at the first or successful battle of Hochstet, and the reduction of Kempen and of Augsburg. Serving under the successor of Villars in Bavaria, the Marshal de Marcin, he fought, in 1704, at the second or unsuccessful battle of Hochstet, or Blenheim; and remained with the Army of the Rhine, under the same Marshal, in 1705. Created Brigadier by brevet, April 18th, 1706, and attached to the Army of the Rhine under the Marshal de Villars, he contributed to the reduction of Drusenheim, of Lauterburgh, and of the Isle de Marquisat. In 1707, also under that General, he was at the carrying of the lines of Stolhoffen, the reduction of Etlingen, of Pfortzheim, of Winning, of Schorndorf, at the defeat and capture of General Janus, the surrender of Suabemund, the affair of Seckingen; and, by order of October 31st, he was employed during the winter in Alsace. He continued with the Army of the Rhine, under the Marshal Duke of Berwick, in 1708. Transferred to the Army of Flanders, by letters of June 8th, 1709, he highly signalled himself by his bravery at the great battle of Malplaquet. Appointed Maréchal-de-Camp, or Major-General, by brevet of March 20th, 1710, and being next in command to M. du Puy de Vaulhan in the remarkable defence of Bethune against the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, he was so distinguished for professional ability as well as courage, that Louis XIV., by brevet of December 15th, named him for the second Commandership of the Order of St. Louis that should become vacant. He served with the Army of Flanders in 1711; obtained, by provision of April 9th, 1712, the post of a Commander of the Order of St. Louis; was present that campaign at the taking of Douay, Queuoy, and Bouchain, by the Marshal de Villars in Flanders; and, in 1713, was at the reduction, by the same General, of Landau and Friburgh in Germany. He was granted, by commission of December 12th, 1718, the Irish Regiment of Infantry of which he was so long Lieutenant-Colonel; and the Colonelship of which became vacant the preceding day, by the decease of Lieutenant-General Dorrington. Attached, in 1719, to the Army of Spain under the Marshal Duke of Berwick, he served at the capture of Fortarabia, of the town and castle of St. Sebastian, and at the siege of Roses. Created a Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King, by power of March 30th, 1720, he transferred his regiment, in May, 1733, to his son, next-mentioned; served so

more; and died in his seventy-sixth year, May 2nd, 1741.

"Charles Edward Comte de Roth, to whom his father resigned the regiment known from the period of his becoming its Colonel, as the Regiment of Roth, was born December 23rd, 1710. Having been designed from his childhood for the military profession, he was commissioned, May 28th, 1719, as a Capitaine-en-Second in the family regiment. He had a company, June 8th, 1729, and on the secession of his father, on May 28th, 1733, became Colonel. He acted in that rank, the same year, at the reduction of Kehl; at the forcing of the lines of Ettingen, and the capture of Philipsburgh, in 1734; and continued to serve with the Army of the Rhine, in 1735. He was attached to the Army of Flanders, which kept on the defensive, in 1742. Appointed Brigadier by brevet, February 20th, 1743, he was with his regiment at the battle of Dettingen; finished the campaign on the Lower Rhine, under the Marshal de Noailles; and commanded, during the winter, at St. Omer, by order of November 1st. Employed with the Army of the King (Louis XV.) in Flanders, by letters of April 1st, 1744, he was at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes; then passed into the army commanded by the Marshal de Saxe; and finished the campaign at Courtray. Again employed, by letters of April 1st, 1745, with the Army of the King, and made Brigadier by brevet, May 1st, he fought, with the Irish Brigade, on the 11th, at the victory of Fontenoy; contributed to the reduction of Tournay, of Oudenarde, of Dendermonde, and Ath; and, during the winter, was stationed at Dunkirk, by letters of November 1st. Having embarked in 1746, to join Prince Charles Edward Stuart, he was made prisoner of war; but, being exchanged in April, 1747, repaired to Bruxelles, or Brussels, the 15th. Included in the Army of Flanders, by letters of May 1st, and engaged at the battle of Lawfeldt, July 2nd, he was distinguished along with the Irish Brigade, to whom the gaining of that victory, as well as Fontenoy, was so much owing. He also covered the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom; and was stationed, during the winter, at Ostend, by letters of November 1st. He served, in 1748, at the siege of Maestricht; obtained the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King, by power of May 10th; returned to command at Ostend, after the taking of Maestricht; and, having been declared Lieutenant-General in December, he quitted Ostend, and returned to France. He was created Lieutenant-General of the Irish and Scotch troops in the service of France, by commission of March 31st, 1759; was employed with the Army of Germany, by letters of May 1st, 1761; was present with it at various actions, in which he signalized himself; and died, in his fifty-sixth year, August 19th, 1766."

The name of Roth continues to occur in the military records of foreign countries down to our own times. A General Roth commanded a division of the Russian army in the war with Turkey in 1828-29, under General Diebitsch. The mention of this suggests gratifying reflections as to the altered relations now existing between Great Britain and Ireland, when gallant soldiers from the sister island are no longer driven by unjust legislation and intolerant tyranny to fight under foreign standards, but bear a glorious part in the services and the triumphs of the British army. Englishmen cannot now read without painful regret the story of the Brigades in the continental wars of last century, and will make allowance for the honourable pride with which the Irish of the present day still cherish the memory of the exploits of their exiled forefathers. If another writer should arise, having the graphic power of Defoe, he will find in Mr. O'Callaghan's learned history the materials for a narrative of more romantic interest than even the 'Memoirs of a Cavalier.'

Home Life in Russia. By a Russian Noble.

Revised by the Editor of 'Revelations of Siberia.' Hurst and Blackett.

THE interest at present felt in all that belongs to Russia has led to the production of this work. It is founded on an old story, published thirty years ago at Moscow, but now first appearing in an English dress. How far the original tale is drawn upon we are not aware. The preface states that the work is "written by a Russian nobleman, who offered the MS. in English to the publishers;" and that the author's name must not be divulged, as "he is still anxious to return to his native country, and is perfectly well aware that the avowal of his handiwork, and such a display of his satirical powers, will not serve as a special recommendation, except possibly as a passport to the innermost regions of Siberia." The perusal of a few pages will satisfy any reader that the book consists of Russian materials, made up by an English writer of slender wit and coarse taste. There is scarcely a page but what presents sentences or words not likely to have been penned by 'a Russian nobleman,' even though writing in English. It is a pity that the work has thus fallen into incompetent and imprudent hands, as the story of 'Chichigov; or, the Dead Souls,' is of a novel and entertaining kind, and introduces us to many scenes of Russian life and character. The story consists of the adventures of a Russian Councillor of State, Tchichikoff, who hit upon the ingenious plan of buying up the capitation tax upon dead serfs, the landed proprietors having to pay for all names on their roll until the next census is made. For the dead serfs Tchichikoff compounded, and then returning to St. Petersburg raised money on his ghostly muster-list, by pretending to colonize with these serfs remote settlements in Southern Russia. The trick might have been played once, but there is monstrous improbability in supposing a man to travel all over the country, making the same strange proposal to the proprietors. The object of the satire in the original book (by M. Golgol, now of St. Petersburg), was to show some of the abuses of the administrative system of the Government; and the present emperor is said to have been pleased with the exposure. The drift of the story may be gathered from the following extract:—

"The Imperial Bank for the mortgage of landed property and serfs, under the title of Council of Guardians, is one of the numerous paternal institutions of recent date, and of all of which his majesty the Emperor is himself the head. The transactions of the Imperial Council of Guardians claim his peculiar attention, and consist chiefly in advancing monies to such noblemen of the Empire as have become embarrassed from various causes, but principally from such as we have already alluded to. The monies of the Crown are advanced upon real estate, namely, upon land and serfs. It is principally left to the Council of Guardians to fix the period for repayment of the advanced funds, and if the nobleman thus assisted cannot redeem his mortgage property in due time, it is again left to the discretion of the Imperial Council of Guardians to have the property of the nobleman valued by a special committee, and then it is sold to the Crown, which, after refunding its title, hands the residue to the thus ruined nobleman.

"This system of paternal accommodation, which the Russian nobility enjoys at the hands of his Majesty the Emperor, fully accounts for the enormous number of Crown serfs, which number has increased since the establishment of the Imperial Council of Guardians nearly to a million souls.

"At the time when Tchichikoff was intrusted with the mortgage of those few hundred serfs, the Council of Guardians had been but recently established, yet much of its operations had already transpired, and circulated among the nobility, and for that reason they were very reluctant to profit by this paternal accommodation. Tchichikoff, in his capacity of agent, had received instructions to conclude the mortgage of the serfs on the most advantageous terms; he therefore thought it proper to dispose everything favourably, (without previously well disposing a few of the Imperial *employés*, it would be hopeless to apply for anything like information, and it is therefore advisable to smooth their throats with a profusion of port and sherry), and thus having as far as necessary well-disposed every one of the *employés* in the Council of Guardians, with whom he would have to transact business, he explained his errand to be connected with a very peculiar circumstance.

"Half of the serfs I wish to mortgage have died since my arrival here at Moscow, and I am therefore alarmed lest there might be some misunderstanding about them later—"

"But allow me to ask you," said the secretary of the Board of Guardians, "are these two hundred serfs we are now speaking about, included in the census your nobleman has handed in to government, when the last census was taken?"

"Yes, they are included," answered Tchichikoff.

"If so, I can see no reason why you should feel heart-broken," the secretary returned; "if the one dies, another is born, and thus makes up the deficiency."

"Meanwhile, a sublime idea seized upon the imagination of our hero, a thought that had perhaps never occurred to human mind before.

"Oh, I am the very image of simplicity," he said to himself, "I am looking about for my gloves, and have them already on my hands. Suppose I were to buy up all those serfs that have died lately, and before the new census is taken, suppose I made the acquisition of about a thousand dead serfs, and, suppose the Council of Guardians was to make me the trifling advance of two hundred roubles for each such serf; that would make a capital of two hundred thousand silver roubles. And now is just my time, an epidemic has but recently ravaged the whole of the country, and, thank Heaven, the number of people that have died from it is not insignificant at all. The country gentlemen have lost much, thanks to their gambling propensities, they have spent a deal in feasting, and have, in fact, ruined themselves most satisfactorily; all seem to have hurried off to St. Petersburg, to seek for appointments at court; their estates are neglected, and are administered any how, the payment of imposts to the Crown becomes with every year more difficult, and therefore, I am led to suppose that they will be glad to cede to me their valueless dead serfs, in order to avoid the payment of the annual tax upon them till the return of the next census; it might even happen that some of them will not only jump at my offer to purchase their valueless stock, but even pay me something extra for my generosity, my philanthropy."

The scheme is further explained when Tchichikoff opens his business to one of the Russian proprietors:—

"Sobakevitch bent his head slightly on one side, prepared to hear what the little business consisted in. Tchichikoff began to speak, but his argument was of a very obscure nature; he alluded in very general terms to the whole Russian Empire, and expressed himself in terms of great praise about its territorial extent, and said, that even the ancient Roman Empire was far less in extent and power, and that other nations are justly surprised at the magnitude of the largest Empire in the world.

"Sobakevitch continued to listen, with his head bent on one side.

"And that, according to existing statutes of this vast empire—the grandeur of which has no equal—the census population, namely, those who have

to pay a capitation tax, though hundreds and thousands of them have already, since then, terminated their worldly existence, remain still upon the lists, and are taxed until the next census be taken—a period of fifty years—on a *par* with the living; although, and it must not be forgotten, that, as a medium of equalization, the new-born population within the space of these fifty years is not liable to any taxation before the next census be taken again; and this was done for the purpose of not over-burthening the imperial administrations with too many difficult and tedious regulations, but principally to avoid as far as possible any additional complication of the already over-complicated mechanism of the imperial administrations.

"Sobakevitch still listened with his head bent on one side.

"And, that notwithstanding the justice and efficiency of this measure, it yet presented but too numerous instances of heavy burthen and great expense to the majority of landed proprietors, obliging them to pay the tax for both their dead serfs as well as for their living subjects, and that he, Tchichikoff, feeling a particular and personal regard for him, Sobakevitch, was willing to undertake the payment of this burthensome capitation tax for the dead, in consequence of his unfeigned esteem and friendship for him. As regards the principal objects themselves, Tchichikoff expressed himself very carefully indeed; in alluding to them, he never called them dead serfs, but not existing, poor souls."

The idea is here of a good tale of adventure, and in pursuit of his strange speculation Tchichikoff meets with a variety of characters; but the reader can have little confidence in the book as a faithful representation of Russian life, when he finds such frequent interpolation of matter not consistent with the alleged origin and object of the work.

NOTICES.

The Deserted Village. By Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated by the Etching Club. Cundall.

The Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated by George Thomas. Cundall.

OF these illustrated volumes only a few words of descriptive and commendatory notice are required. The illustrations of the 'Deserted Village' are copies in wood-engraving from the fine series of copper-plate etchings published some years since by the 'Etching Club.' The drawings on the wood-blocks by Mr. E. K. Johnson are well executed, and the engravings are creditable to all concerned in their production. It is pleasant to see the poetry of Goldsmith illustrated by artists like T. Webster, Creswick, Cope, Redgrave, and others whose designs are given in this charming volume. The 'Vicar of Wakefield' is also a beautiful volume, the artist having entered well into the spirit of the author, and the execution of the engravings being in a style worthy of the book of which they form the illustrations.

History of Christian Churches and Sects from the Earliest Ages of Christianity. By the Rev. J. B. Marsden, M.A. Part I. Bentley.

THERE are several books in circulation containing descriptions of all Christian denominations, but there was still ample room for a work of a superior kind, such as Mr. Marsden's will be, if we may judge by its first part. The plan of the book is to give, in alphabetical order, a history of Christian churches and sects—the facts being drawn, as far as practicable, from authors of each party; and, in regard to controversial matters, to state both sides of a question, and leave the reader to form his conclusions. The author very fairly says that "he has endeavoured to put himself in the situation of a candid member of the church or sect whose story was before him, and to avoid distortion and false colouring." We think that he displays great candour and moderation in the spirit of his work, while its information is carefully prepared and presented with precision and clearness.

Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross. J. A. St. John. Longman and Co.

IN the form of religious thoughts and pious meditations Mr. St. John gives utterance to his views and feelings on the peculiar principles and results of the Christian faith. With doctrinal statements and practical counsels are abundantly intermingled poetical ornaments and allegorical fancies. Had the author displayed a severer taste and a chaster style we would have been more pleased with his book, the sentiments and spirit of which are excellent, and many of the thoughts and reflections expressed with elegance and with good feeling.

The British Cavalry Songs. By Nugent Tailleur. A. Hall.

SOME good remarks have lately been made by cavalry officers in the public journals, protesting against the wholesale draughting away the men of one regiment to fill up the diminished or deficient ranks of another. Besides the discouragement to the officers who have laboured to bring their troops to high efficiency, the men are prevented from acquiring the regimental *esprit de corps*, which is no unimportant part of a soldier's character. In a few prefatory remarks, the writer of these cavalry songs refers to this feeling, saying, justly, that "each regiment has its memories, and each trooper should be proud of them." To promote this regimental *esprit de corps* and general good-fellowship these songs are written. There is much inequality in the pieces, and the author has sacrificed his chance of literary success to the utilitarian idea of allotting a separate song to every regiment in the service. Had he grouped the regiments, and condensed the ideas now scattered and repeated in many pieces, the songs would have been better. We give one of the best, the song of the 4th Light Dragoons, the Queen's Own:—

"Our hearts are all light as we pass on our way,
On the rout, by the hearth, or the bivouac fire!
Whilst marching through life, or by night, or by day,
It is not of hardship or peril we fear;
Amid the wild joys of the world, never fear,
The roll-call of duty we cheerfully meet,
Our regiment for ever! The Queen's own! A cheer!
The 4th Light Dragoons till our last pulse shall beat.
Amid the wild joys, &c.

"In war, when our squadrons are formed for the fight,
And each gallant comrade beside us is true,
Our hearts bound with hope at the far-spreading sight,
As broad in the distance the foe stands in view,
O then, when the billows of battle in foam
Break round us, and death spreads about us its blight,
We think for a moment of country and home,
Then dash on the tempest in scorn of its might.
Amid the wild joys, &c.

"In peace, when the day's need is worthily o'er,
And calmly the hours of evening draw on,
We leisurely walk with the girl we adore,
Or join with our comrades in converse and song;
O then when the gay hue of health's on our life,
And pleasure's fresh flowers their fragrance impart,
We feel that a soldier's existence is life,
With every happiness dear to the heart.
Amid the wild joys, &c."

In the appendix are recorded the chief military services of each regiment in brief notes, thus,—
"The Greys, Hurrah! The Greys." The Greys captured the colours of the French regiment *du Roi*, at Ramilies; the white standard of the household troops at Dettingen; and one of their sergeants, Ewart, a standard at Waterloo." For the martial spirit and the purpose of his poetry, if not for its genius and skill, the author creditably bears the same name as the minstrel who sang the song of Roland in front of the Norman army at the Battle of Hastings.

SUMMARY.

AN ingenious and useful treatise on the philosophy of the pronunciation of the French language is published by M. Antoine C. G. Jobert, under the title of *Colloquial French* (Whittaker and Co.), in which an attempt is made to reduce to system the modern conversational usages of pronouncing French. The author admits that "accent, intonation, emphasis, and quantity, can only be learnt by oral and auricular instruction," but he says that his book fully explains the difference between the phonetic and graphic elements of the language, and affords means for correcting errors to which tradi-

tional graphic forms continually give rise. The book may be profitably studied by master and teacher, while it is valuable for reference by the student. *A New French Primer*, by the same author (Whittaker and Co.), is an elementary phrase book and first reading book, in which particular attention is given to the methods and rules of pronunciation. The following educational works may here be mentioned: *A Simple Catechism of Geography*, by Mrs. Gibbon (Relf Brothers). *Stories and Lessons on the Catechism* (J. and C. Mosley), edited by the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., written by a lady, the author of a similar work on the Church Collects. *A New and Easy Method of Learning French*, by E. Husson (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), forming the second of a series of three manuals of practical French tuition, intended to facilitate the study of the language, and in some respects well calculated to aid in that object. In the school series of books edited by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Inspector-General of Military Schools, useful little elementary manuals are given on *Magnetism and Electricity*, by Mr. Thomas Tate; on *Light and Heat*, by the same author; and a *Second School-book for Teaching Reading and Spelling*, by Mr. Walter McLeod, of the Chelsea Military School (Longman and Co.).

Part ninth of *The Land we Live in* (Orr and Co.), commences a descriptive and pictorial account of London. The Thames, the Port of London, and its commerce, and the public exhibitions, are comprised in this number. *The English Cyclopædia* of Mr. Knight (Bradbury and Evans), based on the old Penny Cyclopædia, is proceeding steadily, and we have examined with satisfaction some of the recent articles, in which the information is brought up to the present state of knowledge, while the printing and illustrations of the work are of a superior kind. The last quarterly part of the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, edited by Dr. William Smith (Walton and Maberly), contains articles, *Laconia—Macrobii*.

Under the title of *Plato as Read in English*, by an *Englishman*, being an address to some friends (John Chapman), are given some well digested remarks on Plato by one who admires his philosophy with more zeal than discrimination.

A volume, entitled *Historic Notes on the Books of the Old and New Testaments*, by Samuel Sharpe (Moxon), contains short analytical notices and tables of the contents and leading subjects of the books of the Bible. The work is on the plan of a well-known volume by the late Mr. Bickersteth, 'The Scripture Help,' to which it bears resemblance. It may be usefully employed in schools and bible classes.

A series of devotional readings, prepared from notes, taken in short-hand, of sermons preached by the late Mr. Jay of Bath, during the last twenty-five years, are published under the title of *Mornings with Jesus; or, Readings for the Closet and the Family* (Shaw).

As a guide or help to parochial management, young clergymen will find a little book on *Village Development* (Cox), of practical use, being the results of an old vicar's advice telling how to set about establishing schools, libraries, savings' banks, and all the charitable or industrial adjuncts of a well organized ecclesiastical system.

Reprinted from Captain H. Stansbury's report to the U. S. Senate, is an account of the *Zoology of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Graube, and Co. London: Tribner and Co.). The mammals and birds are described by Professor S. F. Baird, the reptiles by Professors Baird and C. Girard, and the insects by Professor Haldeman.

The No. of the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York for April, 1854* (London: Tribner and Co. New York: Norton), contains, among other papers, descriptions of many new species of fluviatile shells from the Western states of North America, by J. G. Anthony, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In a cheap little volume are published *Fourteen Orations*, delivered on various occasions, by John B. Gough (W. Tweedie). Mr. Gough is one of

the most remarkable and effective popular speakers of the day, and from his exertions as a temperance advocate, his name has become honourably associated with that movement of social reform. Even in their printed form these orations will give a good idea of the plain, forcible, earnest addresses by which great audiences in this country and in America have been powerfully affected.

Under the title of *Historical Chapters relating to many Lands*, a little work admirably adapted for young people is translated by a lady, from the French of M. Lamé Fleury (Jackson and Walford.) Most of the stories are from the records of countries and of times not very generally known in our schools, but worthy of being made familiar to the young of England. Thus we have the following among about sixty different subjects:—Cosmo de Medici, the League of Cambray, the Cardinal Ximenes, the Siege of Rhodes, the Protestants of Smalkald, Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., the Travels of Peter the Great, the Seven Years' War, the Partition of Poland, and other equally important chapters of history narrated in a concise and interesting style. The foregoing book is said on the title-page to be adapted for children, though little suited for the very young, for whom a little work, *True Stories from Ancient History* (Tallant and Allen), is in its style far better fitted. The stories are about Cyrus, Semiramis, Xerxes, Alexander, and others famed in old classical history. Reprinted from the 'London Quarterly Review' (Walton and Maberly), is *The Crystal Palace, an Essay Descriptive and Critical*, containing striking descriptions and valuable suggestions.

A brief summary of the leading points of the christian evidences appears under the title of *The Certainty of Christianity*, a sketch by a Layman (Constable and Co.) The larger part of the sketch relates to the fulfilment of prophecy, which has been conclusively employed as an evidence by Dr. Keith in his *Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity*. A very useful and well-prepared *Introductory Text-Book of Geology*, by David Page, F.G.S. (Blackwood and Sons), is suited for being employed in schools and classes as an educational manual. While the pupil is led to see the practical application of geology in economical and commercial and other pursuits, this is not done at any sacrifice of scientific accuracy.

In a treatise, entitled *The Church, and her Destinies*, by James Biden (Aylott and Co.), various subjects are discussed relating to the future condition of the world as described in the prophetic writings.

In the Parlour Library (Hodgson), the last volume contains *Maurice Tierney; or, the Soldier of Fortune*, by the author of 'Sir Jasper Carew.'

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Alice Nugent, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
 Anderson's (Rev. J.) *Ladies of the Reformation*, 12s. 6d.
 Arnold's (M.) *Poems*, 2nd series, fcap., cloth, 5s.
 Balder, by Author of the *Roman*, 2nd ed., cr. 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
 Bancroft's *American Revolution*, 3 vols., new ed., £1 11s. 6d.
 Bartlett's (W. H.) *Jerusalem Revisited*, rl. 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 Battle (The) of Alma, by an Officer, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s.
 Beaumartin's (M.) *Acts of the Apostles*, 3 vols., 8vo, £1 7s.
 Bertie's *Indestructible Treasury*, 3s. 6d.
 Castle (The) Builders, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Cazale's History of the Royal Academy of Music, 10s. 6d.
 Davies's (E.) *Children in Heaven*, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 De Lavergne's *Rural Economy of England, Ireland, &c.*, 12s.
 Dusseldorf Artist's Album, 4to, cloth, 18s.
 Frontier Land of the Christian and the Turk, new ed., £1 1s.
 Goldstar's (Mrs. T.) *Daily Thoughts for a Child*, 18mo, cl., 2s.
 Gibson's (Rev. E.) *Lord's Supper Explained*, fcap., 8vo, 2s. 6d.
 Gilbert's *Logic for a Child*, 12mo, sewed, 1s.
 Hall's *Pilgrimages*, 2 vols., in 1 vol., cloth, £1 1s., mor., £1 8s.
 Howard's (F.) *Imitative Art*, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 ——— (F.) *Sketcher's Manual*, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Howitt's *Picture Book for the Young*, square, cl., col., 6s.
 Ice (The) King and Sweet South Wind, new ed., cl., 3s. 6d.
 Jobert's (A. C. G.) *Colloquial French*, square, cl., gilt, 5s.
 Jones's (Rev. J.) *Plain Prayers*, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Knighton's (W.) *Tropical Sketches*, 2 vols., p. 8vo, cl., £1 1s.
 Later Years, post 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.
 Lewis's *Doctrines of the Bible*, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Lodge's *Peacocks and Baronetage*, 1855, rl. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Love's (T.) *Art of Cleaning, Dyeing, &c.*, 2nd ed., cl., 7s. 6d.
 Macfarlane's (C.) *Kismet*, 2nd ed., fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Mackenzie's (Rev. C. F.) *Holidays at Lynmere*, 18mo, 3s. 6d.
 Mary Ellis, 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.

- May's (Miss) *Dashwood Priory*, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Melville's (G. S. W.) *General Bounce*, 2 vols., p. 8vo, 15s.
 Milton's *L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso*, Illustrated, cl., £1 1s.
 Moore's *Irish Melodies*, 32mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 ——— *Lalla Rookh*, 32mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Natural History, fcap., cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Nelson's Life, by Southey, Illustrated, fcap., cloth, 6s.
 Orr's *Circle of the Sciences*, post 8vo, Vols. 2 & 3, each 3s. 6d.
 Page's (D.) *Introductory Book on Geology*, p. 8vo, 1s. 6d.
 Philip Lancaster, 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
 Richardson (C.) *On the Study of Language*, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.
 Seton's *Practical Analysis of the Registration Acts*, cl., 3s.
 Sherwood's (Mrs.) *Boys will be Boys*, fcap., cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Short's *History of the Church of England*, 6th ed., 10s. 6d.
 Stephen's (Sir G.) *Anti-Slavery Recollections*, 12mo, cl., 4s.
 Sullivan's (Dr.) *English Dictionary*, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Thierry's (A.) *History of the Tiers Etat*, 2 vols., cloth, 16s.
 Titmarsh's (M. A.) *Rose and the Ring*, square, bds., 5s.
 Warren's (S.) *Miscellanies*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 4s.
 Whateley's (Arch.) *Detached Thoughts*, 1st series, 12mo, 3s.
 Young's (J. B.) *Key to Algebra*, 12mo, boards, 4s.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

Our soldiers scarce had raised their head
 At day-dawn from their co'd camp bed;
 Drear fell the rain, the chill grey mist
 Closed densely round their tents; when, list!
 Amid the gloom the cry arose
 Of 'Stand to arms! the foes! the foes!'
 At once that small devoted band
 Made on that spot their desperate stand,
 Though mid their death-doomed columns fell
 The murderous storm of shot and shell,
 Though well they knew the foe rushed on
 In numbers seven times their own,
 Each man there stood to fight or die,
 Not one heart scanned the thought to fly.

No eye hath seen, no tongue can tell
 All the dark movements of that day,—
 On hill, in valley, cleft, and dell
 The foemen cut their desperate way,
 While our proud British sons fought home,
 Like gladiator-forms of Rome,
 Fired by their leaders' voice, that rang
 Inspiring through the battle clang.
 Young noble lips poured forth their breath
 To cheer,—but soon were hushed in death!
 Veiled by the dense dark fog, none saw
 Who fought or who could fight no more.
 When day-beam cleared through mist and smoke,
 Oh, God! on what a sight it broke!
 On many an upturned livid face,
 Whereon life's scenes no more might trace
 Deep varying shades; on forms of pain,
 Beseeching human aid in vain;—
 And still the strife burns fiercely on.
 Though weary-worn,—their comrades gone,
 Our British lions still maintain
 Their valorous stand on that red plain.

What thrilling shout broke through the sky?
 Our troops have caught the gladdening cry,
 And send it back, long, wild, and high!—
 Like tigers bursting from their lair,
 Like eagles swooping through the air,
 The Zouave bands are hailed in sight,
 With crimson garb and weapons bright;
 Down, down they rush,—the bondmen fly,
 Or, fiercely followed, fall to die;
 And they who came in pride that morn,
 Repulsed, pursued, in fear return.

And evening steals o'er hill and plain,
 In darkness shrouding heaps of slain,
 A scene of horrid woe that awes
 E'en warrior hearts, and bids them pause
 In sorrow o'er the fatal ban
 That renders man a prey to man.
 The fair-haired boy, the mother's pride,
 Gave her his last sad thought and died;
 And manhood's heart,—that had not quailed
 To danger, death, and pain,—now failed
 When thinking on the wife and child
 Cast lonely on life's desert wild;
 The veteran old, with silver hair
 All gory, fluttering in the air,
 Prayed for the home he ne'er might cheer,—
 Prayed for the forms now doubly dear,
 Then moaned in pain his life away,
 Mid that wild field of agony.

Ye angels! on that scene descend,
 In pity o'er the sufferers bend,
 And bear those spirits to that shore
 Where strife may never touch them more.
 See! Albion's genius watching nigh,
 With rapturous brow yet tearful eye,
 With one hand she awards the crown
 To those who live to reap renown,
 Then kneeling, weeps upon the grave
 Where sleep her unforgotten brave!

F. M. L.

TREASURES OF BATTLE.

HEARTS bereav'd now tell of treasure
 Lost upon the battle ground;
 Say, to poise its fearful measure,
 Is there aught of treasure found?

Let us ask the groaning lands,
 (E'en the country of the Czar);
 "Ah! for our sons! the gallant bands,
 Devoted victims of the war;
 These the battle treasure lost—
 Who may count its precious cost?"

Let us ask the mourning throne,
 (Not the throne of Muscovite);
 "Alas! our brave, our best, our own,
 Fallen in unequal fight!
 These the battle treasure lost—
 How repair the grievous cost?"

Let us ask the lordly line,
 Broken in its gallant son;
 "Ah!" weeps the sire, "he was mine,
 Mine heir, my pride, my only one;
 'Midst the battle treasure lost—
 Who shall pay me back my cost?"

Let us ask the lowly cot,
 The mother of a fair-hair'd boy;
 "Ah, my lov'd one! he is not—
 Gone my stay, my hope, my joy;
 Gone to swell at cruel cost
 The sum of battle-treasure lost."

Let us ask the fiendish swarm,
 Athirst for gold and broodery,
 Who strip the body while 'tis warm,
 Or deal death blows for jewelry;
 "This, this," say they, "the treasure found
 On the glorious battle ground!"

Let us ask those angels bright
 Who follow on the track of death,
 Who thread the mazes of the fight,
 To meet each soul that flies with breath;
 Hear them tell of treasure found
 On the reeking battle ground.

"We, reapers in each bloody field,
 We, gatherers in each mortal strife,
 We know of gems such ground doth yield
 More precious than the fleeting life.

"Last broken words of counsel given
 To a weeping younger brother,
 The stripling's dying prayers to heaven,
 Not for himself, but for his mother;

"Thoughts amidst the deadly strife,
 Thoughts of gratitude and rest,
 For orphan child, and widow'd wife,
 Taken to a nation's breast;

"Sparkling gems of living faith
 Borne on the life-blood's ebbing flow,
 Looks of pity turn'd in death
 On a prostrate wounded foe;

"We have stored such parting prayers,
 We have heaved such parting sighs,
 We have caught such holy tears,
 We have borne them to the skies.

"When the glorious Lord of life
 Shall 'make up his jewel's store,
 These, gather'd in the field of strife,
 Shall shine amongst them evermore."

This the heavenly treasure found
 On the reeking battle ground.

ACHETA.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

IN an anonymous contribution to our columns, some time since, from the pen of a gentleman whose loss the whole scientific world has had lately to deplore, some forcible and, we had hoped, beneficial remarks were offered to the members of the antiquarian bodies of London on their quarrels and controversies. "The world of wise people," said the writer, "is, at the present moment, being pitifully convulsed in consequence of a collision among the antiquaries. There must surely be some inherent venom concocted by antiquities, since all who handle them become so very pugnacious. Naturalists, geologists, astronomers, geographers, chemists, philologists, have each their *one* Society, and can work together in it harmoniously; but antiquaries must have three, and then contrive to squabble in all. They have their 'Society,' their 'Association,' and their 'Institute'—the two last locomotive, the first stationary, if it be not retrogressive." We have not heard of any disagreements lately in the Society of Antiquaries or in the Archaeological Institute, beyond an occasional philippic from Mr. C. Roach Smith; but in the British Archaeological Association a civil war has broken out, which, on looking at the balance of combatants, thirty-five against twenty-two, bids fair to be warmly contested. It appears that the business of this learned body has been almost entirely superintended and managed by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, whose official appointment is simply that of Treasurer. The Association has had not only the active and, we may add, generous use of his services as Treasurer, but the duties of secretary have been left to him, and the members have had the use of his private house as their place of meeting. A real secretary, however, nominally exists in the person of Mr. T. Hugo, and the following paper has just been printed and circulated among the members:—

"Several of the Members of the British Archaeological Association who attended the Congress at Chepstow felt that great inconvenience and injury had resulted from the lateness of the period at which the place of Meeting for the Congress had for some years past been fixed. They discussed the subject, with the assistance of the Local Honorary Secretary, and considered that for many reasons it would be most desirable to hold the Congress for 1855 at the City of Hereford; the announcement of which, before the termination of the Chepstow Meeting, would give an entire year for the preparation of papers, and for the Members to become acquainted with the district and its residents.

"In this arrangement the Treasurer then coincided, except so far as the announcement thereof at the Congress, and on this point the 'Members advising Hereford' gave way to his opinion, but determined to bring the subject before the Council, immediately upon the return of the Association to London.

"The same view of the subject was entertained by several active Members of the Council, who had been prevented attending the Congress at Chepstow, by reason of the shortness of the notice. It was therefore agreed that Mr. Hugo should be requested to communicate with the Treasurer, with a view to the immediate Meeting of the Council, for the determination of this business, which he accordingly did, and received the following reply to his letter:—

"Hartwell House, near Aylesbury.
Sept. 5, 1854.

"My dear Sir,—Your letter has reached me at Hartwell, where I am seeking repose with my daughters, after the too great excitement and fatigue of the Congress. I know of nothing which imperatively calls for attention on the part of the Association at the present moment, and our Members are mostly absent from town, so that I think there can be no need of a Council. I am drawing up the proceedings for the Journal, collecting papers, and endeavouring to obtain new Members. I wish our present ones would be more active in this latter respect, but they are singularly inert. The Members attended very badly at the Congress, twenty-three only being present, and three of these residing in the locality. Some of these too but for my pressing solicitation would not have been there. The product I fear will be bad, for I have received only sixteen shillings as the balance from Chepstow. I shall be glad of your paper on Tintern, and particularly obliged if you can send it to me here, where I have quiet, and intend to remain for a week or ten days longer. Ever yours truly,
"T. J. PETTIGREW."

"To this Mr. Hugo wrote in explanation of the views of himself, and those of the Council who had requested him to enter into this correspondence, as follows:—

"London, Sept. 7th, 1854.

"My dear Sir,—I sincerely regret to hear that the necessary fatigues of the late Congress oblige you to seek some relaxation and retirement, and can only hope that the balmy airs of Hartwell will soon restore you to us with additional health and vigour. My special desire of holding a Council Meeting was on the following account. It has been invariably usual after our Congresses, to hold a Council Meeting on our return, for the purpose, among others, of offering our thanks to those who had assisted us in the country, and for examining and settling the Congress accounts. I fear that our Chepstow friends, who know sufficient of our customs to be conscious of this fact, will feel themselves slighted by our protracted silence, and I need not say that the truly kind manner in which they received us deserves a widely different return.

"Another matter which in my opinion calls for an immediate Meeting of the Council is to determine our place of Meeting next year. Too long a notice of this cannot possibly be given. The Institute is in the habit of stating at one Congress where the next will be held; and incalculable benefit has resulted from the practice, a benefit which we should ourselves participate, if we went the right way to secure it. I have the best reason for believing that the paucity of Metropolitan Members at the late Congress, which you so reasonably deplore, is mainly attributable to the fact that many of them had decided to take their holiday elsewhere, whilst we were tardily deliberating in what direction we should ultimately bend our steps.

"With regard to our Members being absent from town, there are, or would be, all here on whose shoulders the weight of the Association rests, either in the production of papers, or the not less important care of our financial interests.

"As for any trouble thrown upon myself, I beg you not to think of it for a moment. I have taken an office of which I am proud, and which I hold to be honourable, the duties of which, as detailed in our laws, I am willing and desirous to perform. I agree with you most fully that we have not done so, but I am of opinion that the sooner we begin the better. It was on this account that I volunteered to call a Meeting of the Council, as in duty bound, and would have done so had I not felt that you were personally unfavourable to such a Meeting, and being very unwilling (although I had no legal right to refuse such a request) to act in disagreement with one to whom the Association owes so much. Believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
"T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., Hartwell House."

"Up to this date it will be observed the Letters which passed between the Treasurer and Secretary were inoffensive, and could only conduce to the welfare of the Society.

"A fortnight having elapsed without any notice being taken of Mr. Hugo's Letter of September 7th, 'the Members of the Council desirous to meet on the above business' assembled and signed a requisition, requiring the Secretaries to issue a summons for a Special Meeting of the Council, to take into consideration the election of a President, —the discussion of business connected with the Meeting at Chepstow,—and the appointment of a place for the Congress of the ensuing year.

"Not knowing how far it might be agreeable to Mr. Pettigrew, after his recent bereavement, to receive this Council at his house, Mr. Whichcord kindly offered the use of his offices at Poets' Corner (as had been done before in the case of Congress Committees), which offer was gladly accepted, and the Meeting was summoned accordingly.

"It must be remembered that the Secretaries had no alternative on the receipt of the requisition, in accordance with the laws of the Society, but to call the Meeting; they therefore issued a formal notice of such Meeting to every Officer and Member of Council.

"The day following the issue of these notices, Mr. Hugo received the following irritating Letter, and a notice from Mr. Pettigrew for a Council Meeting at Savile-row.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot express to you the astonishment I have felt at the receipt of a summons for a Council of the Association at Mr. Whichcord's on Wednesday next. I have only this evening issued summonses for a meeting as usual at my own house, and that any other should have been sent forth without my cognizance, is, I confess, an instance of disrespect for which I was totally unprepared, and which I regard as most highly improper. Yours,
"Savile Row, September 21st. "T. J. PETTIGREW."

"To this Letter Mr. Hugo replied as follows:—

"Bishopsgate Street, 22nd September, 1854.

"Dear Sir,—I have just received your letter in which you say that you 'cannot express the astonishment you have felt at the receipt of our notice for the Council on Wednesday next, which, as it was sent out 'without your cognizance,' is

'an instance of disrespect for which you were totally unprepared, and which you regard as most highly improper.'

"Excuse me for saying, that if anything were needed to show the state of entire alienation from its original rules at which the Association has at length arrived, this letter of yours would supply the deficiency. That a Meeting of Council, convened on receipt of a requisition, by the officers to whom that duty belongs, should be considered a matter for astonishment, or a personal grievance, by another officer whose prescribed duties lie in a totally different direction, proves beyond question that such officer must entertain a very inadequate idea of the duties of his office, and of those of his coadjutors.

"Let me add, that, if I continue an officer of the Association, this state of things must be rectified forthwith. I, and those who agree with me, desire nothing but what our laws ordain, namely, that EACH officer shall do his own work, and *but* his own, open his own letters, write his own answers, issue the notices which our statutes recognise as alone valid when proceeding from him, and be responsible for those communications alone of which he is actually cognizant. It seems monstrous to have to insist on these plain and self-evident rights; but circumstances, of which you cannot be ignorant or forgetful, force us so to do.

"I must, therefore, respectfully beg that you will cancel the notice of the Council Meeting, which came to me this morning bearing to-day's post-mark, and therefore not posted till late last night), a notice which, although furnished with the printed signatures of the secretaries, was antagonistic to their previous summons, forwarded without their cognizance, and issued against their will. Yours very faithfully,
"T. Pettigrew, Esq."

"Notwithstanding the full explanation herein given, the next day brought Mr. Hugo the following unnecessarily offensive Letter:—

"Savile Row, Sept. 23.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, the tone and style of which prohibit my holding any further personal communication with you. I shall lay your accusations and conduct before the Council on Wednesday next at Savile Row, where the meetings have been, without a single exception, held from the commencement of the Association, that you may attend to explain your extraordinary statement, and no less singular proceeding. Your obedient servant,
"T. J. PETTIGREW."

"Rev. T. Hugo, M.A., &c. &c."

"To this Mr. Hugo replied in the following terms:—

"67, Bishopsgate Street Within,
25th September, 1854.

"Dear Sir,—If life and health be granted me, I shall assuredly attend the Meeting of Council on Wednesday next, at Poets' Corner, which I beg to remind you is the *only legal* meeting of Council on that day, and at which I again invite your presence.

"I am sorry to remark that your behaviour on this occasion is so inconsistent and unreasonable. You were lately complaining that the Secretaries did nothing, and were entirely useless, and now that there are some who are able and willing to do their duty according to law, you stigmatize their proceedings as officious, irregular, and disrespectful.

"Our members at large little know the real position of the so-called Council. You absorb to yourself the duties of all the Officers, and of all the Committees. You open letters addressed to the Secretaries, and either ignore them, or answer them as you think proper, making statements on our responsibility in our name; and, when remonstrated with against such doings, you have the assurance to pretend that you have suffered a grievance, and call the remonstrance a 'singular proceeding.'

"I think it right to inform you that it is the opinion of myself and others (grounded on what I consider incontrovertible evidence—that of the post-mark), that your notices of Council Meeting were not prepared till after the receipt of ours for the same purpose. This unhappily shows the presence of a deliberate intention to oppose the Secretaries (and that with a paper bearing their own names), in the undoubted exercise of their office.

"You cannot expect a body of gentlemen to act with you on such terms as these. For myself, at any rate, if we continue officers of the Association, it is my painful duty to claim what our laws allow me—the receipt, namely, of the correspondence addressed to me, the issue of notices for Meetings of Council, a voice in the transmission of answers to correspondents, and a personal knowledge of all communications to which my printed name is appended. Both my colleagues, I conjecture, insist upon the same. One I know does so.

"Before I conclude, I wish to draw your attention to a circumstance of which I received information only this morning. It is, that you have thought proper to commit the Association to some regulations and concessions with regard to the excavations at Caerwent, without the slightest authority from the Council so to do, and without so much as mentioning the matter to those who ought to have been consulted. This is just a specimen of what is going on every day.

"Notwithstanding, however, the position you have chosen to assume, I have no desire to come to an open rupture with you, and if the matter arrive at that, you will have but yourself to thank for it. Your faithful servant,
"T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., &c. &c. "T. Hugo."

"At a subsequent Special Meeting of the Council, called to consider this matter, all conciliatory measures submitted and urged by its amiable and excellent chairman, Dr. Lee, were spurned and rejected by the Treasurer, who thus unmasked his

object, that nothing less than the sacrifice of Mr. Hugo would satisfy him.

"From these lamentable conflicts great injury has resulted to the vital objects of the Society. By improper interference with the duties of the Secretaries, the proceedings of an illegal and protested Meeting of the Council are entered in a book which purports to contain the Records of that body, and all account of the transactions of a legally called Special Meeting has been omitted. Nor is this the only irregularity which exists: for another Meeting of the Council witnessed the erasure, by order, of the greater part of the proceedings entered by the Treasurer, who produced them as the Minutes of a former Meeting, being matters which occurred after he had left.

"As the subject of the excavations at Caerwent has been alluded to in the above letter, it is right that the Members should be put in possession, in a brief form, of the transaction, which has unfortunately resulted in the loss of some valued friends to the Society.

"The correspondence between the Treasurer and the gentlemen locally interested, being brought before the Council, was referred to a Committee of three Members, in which, in a marked manner, the names of Messrs. Hugo and Baily were omitted, and that of the other Secretary inserted.

"Mr. Hugo being much interested in this subject, had no alternative but to obtain information from his friends in the locality. This, coming to the knowledge of Mr. Pettigrew, was dragged before the Council, and its time was wasted by a discussion on these letters, although they were known to be private; as the following letter (in answer to an inquiry of Mr. White, one of the Committee) will show:—

"London, 10th November, 1854.

"My Dear White,—No letter has been written by me in any other than my own name and on my own authority. I sincerely wish that all could say much.

"Having the honour, however, to know Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Traherne, (and through others, though not personally, Mr. Lewis), I did not choose to allow those Gentlemen to remain ignorant of my sentiments till the next Meeting of Council, especially as I was in a most extraordinary manner kept from the knowledge of the Letters which the Treasurer wrote to those Gentlemen—Letters which ought to have been laid before the Council at large.

"But I tell you plainly and distinctly that I consider any attempts of the Association on Caerwent an infringement of the undoubted rights of the Caerleon Society, to which I will in no way be a party.

"However strongly I feel on the subject, I consider that a letter from me in any other than my own single name, would have been a commission of the same offence, with which I have so often charged the Treasurer, and against which I still protest. Yours very truly, T. HUGO.

"Alfred White, Esq., West Drayton.

"Such are the facts of the present dispute. But the undersigned would have considered it right to enter into further details, had sufficient opportunity being afforded them for doing so, previous to the holding of the Special General Meeting on the sixth instant. This Meeting, though condemned and vetoed by a majority of the Council as unnecessary, has been called in pursuance of a requisition which two out of the three Honorary Secretaries have never so much as seen, though the notice of the meeting is made to bear their printed signatures in attestation of the fact! The notice was never authorised, signed, or even seen by them until received by them through the post. To those Gentlemen, however, who are acquainted with the history of the Association, such details would after all be needless. They may, nevertheless, be reminded that the present dispute is but the last of a very great number, which have unfortunately prejudiced the objects of the Institution. Many among the most eminent antiquaries of England have successively quitted office in the Society from circumstances similar to the present, and our Congresses have too often exhibited scenes of strife and altercation. It is very unpleasant to have to refer to these matters, which involve in prospect the destruction of the Society. But the truth must be told. We hope that you will make it convenient to attend on the sixth instant, with a view of putting a termination, at once and for ever, to these differences. We conceive that each officer of the Society should 'do his own work and but his own,' and

that it can never be other than ill, if one officer be permitted to act an irresponsible part, to leave his own legitimate province, and to quarrel with his colleagues when their simple demand is to be allowed to perform their stated duties in accordance with the rules of the Association.

Charles Baily, *Honorary Secretary.*
Henry Duesbury, *Member of Council.*
John Ellis, *Member of Council.*
Thomas Hugo, *Honorary Secretary.*
Thomas Lott, *Member of Council.*
John Whichcord, *Member of Council.*
Alfred White, *Registrar, Curator,*
and *Librarian.*

"London, December 4th, 1854.

"N.B. The Special General Meeting to consider the above subject, is summoned for *Eight o'clock precisely*, on Wednesday next, the sixth instant, at 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly."

This Special General Meeting was attended on Wednesday by fifty-seven members, and it resulted in the removal of Mr. Hugo from his office of Secretary by a majority of thirteen, in the passing of a vote of thanks to Mr. Pettigrew for his disinterested exertions, and in the offer to him of the Presidency, vacant by the demise of Mr. Bernal, which he respectfully declined. We have given publicity to this little fracas, because it is only by such exposure that we have hope of our antiquaries becoming ashamed of their differences. We have received a letter from Mr. Hugo proposing to wait upon us with 'particulars' of the special meeting, but any statement he may have to make on the subject should be addressed to us by letter. Perhaps the wiser course would be to let the matter drop.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A VALUABLE series of literary papers having been contributed to this journal during the last three years by the late Professor Edward Forbes, a selection of them will be published in a few days, in a small post octavo volume, accompanied by a characteristic portrait of the writer, together with a memoir of his life by Mr. T. H. Huxley, the Professor's successor at the Museum of Practical Geology. We may also direct attention to a new and elegant little volume, published this day, with the title, 'March Winds and April Showers,' being Notes and Notions on a few Created Things, by 'Acheta,' whose 'Episodes of Insect life,' with their delicate and quaint etchings, attracted some notice a few years since. The present volume is similarly illustrated, but smaller in size.

A pamphlet has been placed in our hands addressed 'To the Shareholders of the Royal Panopticon,' by which it appears that the affairs of that institution are in rather a sorry plight, and that owing to a collision between the council and a certain eminent banker, who has been advancing money, it is in imminent danger of being "sold up." Mr. Alfred Rosling, a gentleman well known for his patronage and interest in scientific pursuits, and an independent member of the Council, and who, we believe, has assisted the institution with his purse to the extent of a thousand pounds, has, it seems, rendered himself rather obnoxious, because he has found occasion to complain of mismanagement, and of a too lavish expenditure of the funds. But there are other and more important grounds, which we will briefly relate, and it is sought to remove him from the Council. The treasury of the Panopticon required about Christmas last to be replenished, and a loan of 20,000*l.* was obtained from Mr. Henry Hoare, banker, of Fleet-street, on the security of the building, the present and future furniture, the apparatus, machinery, and other personal effects, valued at 61,000*l.*, as well as the money to be received from the future shareholders, and all future receipts, after deducting current expenses. In addition to the above, Mr. Hoare required the Council (eleven members) to give promissory notes for 2000*l.* each for twelve months, subject to renewal if required. This Mr. Rosling and two

other members of the Council refused to do, and Mr. Hoare, in one or two rather oddly-expressed and not very intelligible letters to the manager, has protested against "their incompetency as a body practically led by the three gentlemen," and threatens "the commencement of a suit in Chancery," and "to sell up the institution." Mr. Hoare appears to have interfered most unwarrantably also in other matters, which we have not space to go into; and when thwarted by the Council, calls them "a nest of hornets," &c. The statement of Mr. Rosling in the pamphlet before us is characterized by so much good sense, expressed in a manner so singularly clear and straightforward, that we trust the shareholders of this unfortunate institution will not be so blinded to their interests as to risk the loss of his manly and generous services.

Baron Humboldt has published a table containing comparisons of the average temperature, collected during a series of years, of Sebastopol, Odessa, Nicolaief, Simpheropol, London, Berlin, and Paris. It gives the average temperature of Sebastopol, in winter, at 35° 8' Fahrenheit; in spring, 52° 7'; summer, 71° 4'; and autumn, 53° 6';—of London, winter, 37° 6'; spring, 46° 4'; summer, 59° 9'; and autumn, 49° 3';—and of Paris, winter, 37° 9'; spring, 50° 7'; summer, 64° 6'; and autumn, 52° 2'.

Among recent deaths to be added to our literary obituary, are those of Miss Ferrier, the Scottish novelist, author of 'Marriage,' 'Inheritance,' and 'Destiny,' and other tales; of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, an able and experienced journalist; and of Mr. Brodie Cruickshank, author of 'Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast,' a book containing interesting notices of that country, and among its miscellaneous matter giving an account of the African life of L. E. L. and her husband.

The frost of official routine seems at length to be happily breaking up in the home administration of the war. Hitherto every proposal and plan not originating in the Government arsenals, dockyards, or offices, has been thwarted or set aside. An announcement has appeared this week from Mr. James Nasmyth, of Manchester, that "Government has entered cordially into his views, and in the most liberal spirit has empowered him to proceed forthwith in carrying out his designs." This is in reference to a proposal previously made by Mr. Nasmyth, through the columns of 'The Times,' to prepare wrought-iron artillery, of a power far greater than any that can be supplied by the present processes. From the inventor of the steam-hammer, and other Cyclopean machinery, great results may be expected in improving the implements of war. The engagement of some hundreds of "navvies," under private contractors, is another auspicious sign of vigorous administration. We hope they will take their own tools with them, as those supplied by Government contract (as in the case of the Sappers and Miners' tools reported by Lord Raglan) are likely to be worthless. There are other important proposals which, if not at once ordered to be carried out, ought to be referred to competent persons to examine and report. It is only by superior science and skill that England can meet the overwhelming strength of the Russian armies in physical power and the number of men. The Minister of War ought to attend to every suggestion coming from practical men, by which the efficiency of any of our armaments can be increased. The French Government did this in the early days of the Revolutionary war, when the Republic sustained with such wonderful success the struggle against all Europe. A Committee of Public Safety was formed to aid the Minister of War, and every suggestion likely to prove of public service was referred to a Commission of Inquiry, which included such men as Monge, Berthollet, Guyton-Morveau, and Fourcroy. If the Duke of Newcastle can find leisure, let him devote a few hours to the study of the administration of the great war minister, Carnot.

The Whittington Club has met with a temporary disaster, just when a career of unusual prosperity seemed to be commencing. Last Sunday morning

their house in Arundel-street, formerly the Crown and Anchor tavern, was burnt down. The club had recently entered on a new lease of the premises from the Duke of Norfolk, who will have to rebuild them, and it is hoped that in the new building the arrangements will include all that is desirable for the purposes of a public institution of the importance which the Whittington Club is likely to assume. In a report and prospectus, published shortly before this untoward accident took place, there were many gratifying statements as to the success and the advantages of the institution. It had nearly got rid of the incubus of old debt, and the number of members was on the increase. In an account of the fire in an Edinburgh paper we find it stated that "the members of the club, numbering upwards of 1000, have lost a great deal; each one had a box or locker for his own use, in which were kept clothes, jewellery, wine, and cigars, but the whole has been reduced to ruins." This description of the luxurious condition of every member of the Whittington Club is of course as fabulous as the report of London streets being paved with gold, in the days of the mythical citizen whose name the club bears; but the physical comforts, as well as literary advantages of the establishment were certainly great, considering the reasonable rates at which they were obtained. For the present, the club has accommodation at the Norfolk hotel. At a meeting of the members, at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday evening, Mr. Mechi presiding, resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the management of the Club, with hopes of being as speedily as possible restored to the convenient quarters in Arundel-street. With the old Crown and Anchor tavern there are many historical recollections associated, not the least memorable of which are the meetings of the celebrated Whig Club, in the days of Fox and Erskine and Sheridan.

Mr. Barnum, the American speculator, is writing his 'Autobiography,' and after the true Yankee fashion has submitted it to the publishers for the highest bidding. Fifteen bids are recorded, the highest being 75,000 dollars, equal to 15,000*l.*, and 66,000 copies of the work are said to have been subscribed by the retail booksellers before it was put up to competition. Mr. J. S. Redfield is the fortunate proprietor of the copyright.

Professor Traill has been appointed to deliver the Natural History Lectures of this Session, in room of the late Professor Edward Forbes. Among the candidates for the vacant chair already announced are Mr. Huxley, Dr. Carpenter, Sir William Jardine, Bart., Mr. James Nicoll, and Professor Harkness, of Cork. The proposal has been renewed of dividing the Chair into two Professorships, the range of subjects being too great for one course.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lockhart took place last Friday. It was entirely private. He is laid in Dryburgh Abbey, by the side of Sir Walter Scott.

Professor Begas, one of the most celebrated portrait painters of Germany, died a few days ago at Berlin. Amongst his works are the portraits of Humboldt, Meyerbeer, and Mendelssohn, in the gallery of celebrated contemporaries in the royal palace of Charlottenburg.

Mr. Macready has been giving readings at Manchester, for the benefit of the Manchester and Midland Counties Institution. The readings were not confined to dramatic works, but those in which the old actor's Shakespearian fire was awakened were far the most telling.

Mr. Albert Smith commenced his winter campaign at the Egyptian Hall on Monday evening. The new Dutch preface to the Swiss entertainment is in his happiest strain. After a quick railway transit through Belgium, the field of Waterloo and other scenes being visited *en route*, we come upon new ground, or rather water, at Rotterdam. Thence by way of Delft, Leyden, Haarlem, and the Hague, we are rapidly brought to the place which a very properly-brought-up young lady entered in her journal as *Amster*—In spite of its having been

styled 'a vulgar Venice,' the city of Amsterdam is full of romance and poetry to a traveller like Albert Smith. He tells pleasantly all about its streets, and canals, and drawbridges, and its people and their customs, not forgetting to call up nursery reminiscences of Dutch toys and Dutch tiles, with miscellaneous stories about tulips, and cheeses, and windmills, and a hundred other things associated in our minds with Holland and the Dutch. Of the painfully tidy little village of Broek, with its droll appearance and droller customs, an amusing description is given. A wonderful amount of novel and suggestive information about Holland is conveyed in the course of half-an-hour, a perpetual fusillade of fun having been kept up all the time, so that it is quite with regret we cross the frontier of a country which we have traversed with so pleasant a guide. However, there is no time for reflection, for we are soon at Cologne, and on our way 'up the Rhine.' "As modern investigation," says Mr. Albert Smith, "has proved that a quarter of an hour of a moving panorama is a sufficient infliction upon its inoffensive spectator," we are not bored with a formal lecture on familiar scenes, but in a clever song, to the tune of 'the Cork Leg,' as the pictorial scenes successively appear, a running commentary, descriptive, narrative, historical, and comical, brings to a close the first part of the entertainment. In this year's tour Chamouni is reached by a new route, and we are agreeably detained at Berne and at the Baths of Leuk, after descending the formidable pass of the Gemmi. At the baths and on the road we meet some odd people, who are described in prose or verse; among others Mr. Brown, and Mr. Pringle, become photographers. Under the shadow of Mont Blanc levity is laid aside, and the story of the ascent is told in a manner which has yet lost none of its interest. Brief notices of the ascents made last year formed here the only novelty. The entertainment concluded, as usual, with 'the last edition of Galignani's Messenger,' Mr. Albert Smith displaying his usual cleverness and tact in appropriating the passing topics of the day, including the Smithfield Cattle Show and the approaching meeting of Parliament. The allusions here, as well as at other times throughout the evening, to the all-absorbing events of the war were introduced with much propriety of feeling and of language. The arrangements of the room are much the same as last season, with slight improvements, creditable to the taste and skill of all concerned. The new Views, painted by Mr. Beverley, are—Amsterdam on the Rokin Canal, looking towards the site of the Old Bourse; the Village of Broek; the High Street of Berne, with the Clock Tower; the Pass of the Gemmi; the Hut lately erected on the Grands Mulets; Lyons; and the Place de la Concorde, Paris. In addition to these, a Panorama of the Rhine, by M. Gropius, of Berlin, accompanies that portion of the Lecture, including Rotterdam and the chief objects of interest between Cologne and Bingen. The Lecture is further illustrated by a number of appropriate Models and Diagrams. Mr. Albert Smith has spared no exertion to sustain the reputation of his most instructive and agreeable entertainment.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first meeting for the season last night, when Handel's oratorio, *Deborah*, was performed, of which we must reserve our notice till next week. The usual first Christmas performance of Handel's *Messiah* will take place next Friday, the cast, unusually powerful, including Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes.

M. Jullien's benefit, on Wednesday night, drew together an audience more numerous even than those that nightly crowd the house at Drury Lane, and the entertainment included many of the pieces which have been most popular during the season. On Thursday evening a Mendelssohn Festival was given, the music to the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, terminating with the grand Wedding March, being among the works of the great composer admirably performed by M. Jullien's band. The season closes this week, and a Bal Masqué is to take place on Monday evening. The production

of Meyerbeer's opera, *L'Etoile du Nord*, will probably be the next notable event witnessed in old Drury Lane Theatre. Attempts are being made to re-open Her Majesty's Theatre, but there are as yet legal difficulties in the way of the negotiation. It is said that an offer of a rent of 9000*l.* has been made, and that this sum is guaranteed by an association prepared to carry out arrangements for the season. If persons are found willing to bear the responsibility, the public will not complain, but the risk will be great, and the anxiety and excitement likely to prevail in case of the continuance of the war will not be favourable to such a speculation.

The musical and theatrical news from Paris is very unimportant. At the Grand Opera, Gardoni after a long absence has been re-engaged, and has made a great hit in the *Favourite*. At the Italian the *Tre Nozzi*, by Alary, has been reproduced; and at the Théâtre Lyrique a pleasant one-act trifle, called *Le Roman de la Rose*, has been received with favour. The Theatres have only produced two or three insignificant vaudevilles in the shape of novelty.

On Monday evening an amateur performance, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, is to be given at St. James's Theatre, when *Macbeth* is to be performed, Miss Glyn taking the part of *Lady Macbeth*. The other characters will be sustained by some of the best amateur performers of the day.

A new piece, or at least a newly adapted piece from the French, has been this week produced at the Lyceum, under the title of *Aggravating Sam*, in which much amusement is caused by the frolics of a man whose delight it is to make mischief. The story is too long and the plot too thick to tell in a few words; but the ingenious embarrassments produced by the aggravating man are rendered by Mr. Charles Mathews with a cleverness that sustains the interest of the audience, who have no time to reflect on the improbability of some of the scenes and positions represented.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL. — November 15th. — Mr. Hamilton, President, in the chair. Francis Galton, Esq., was elected a Fellow. The following communications were read:—1. 'On the Geological Structure of Mont Blanc and its Environs.' By Daniel Sharpe, Esq., F.G.S. Mont Blanc has been described by various authors as consisting of gneiss, or stratified granite, with the strata vertical on a line which runs along the axis of the chain, dipping towards it on both sides of this line, and overlying the secondary rocks which are seen in the valley of Chamouni and Val Ferret; so that a transverse section shows a fan-shaped arrangement of the whole mass. But Mr. Sharpe's examination convinced him that on neither side of Mont Blanc does the gneiss really lie over the secondary beds; and he explains the error to have arisen from the secondary beds at the base of the chain nearly corresponding in dip with the foliation of the gneiss of the chain, and the observers having overlooked that this correspondence was due to other causes. Thus, Mr. Sharpe points out that on the west the parallel chain of the Aiguilles Rouges has been disturbed since the elevation of Mont Blanc, by masses of igneous rock, which have raised the beds on the western side of Chamouni more than those on the east side, so that the whole of the beds of the valley dip toward (but not under) the gneiss of Mont Blanc. On the Piedmontese side of the chain, the beds of the Val Ferret and Allée Blanche are raised into a saddle, which gives those on the side of Mont Blanc the same fallacious appearance of dipping under the gneiss for a part of their course, whilst at the well exposed section at the Col Ferret they are seen to rest on the gneiss. Mr. Sharpe disposes of the previous assertion, that granite also rests on the stratified beds at La Saxe near Courmayeur, by pointing out that the so-called granite which overlies the slates is in reality a slate, rendered semi-crystalline by metamorphic action, but which still preserves its stratification distinctly. By ascending the Mer de Glace a section is obtained of three-

fourths of the chain of Mont Blanc, which can be completed by visiting the valleys on its eastern flank. The chain proves to have two lines of vertical foliation, about one and a-half mile apart, extending along its whole length, and separated by a narrow anticlinal axis. By combining his own observations with those recorded by Saussure and others, Mr. Sharpe traces the central axis in its course northward to the Rhone, and southward to the Col du Bonhomme, and traces for nearly the same distance several other parallel anticlinal axes on each side of Mont Blanc. He points out that, where the crystalline rocks are overlaid on their line of strike by slates of sedimentary origin, the cleavage of the slates is on the continuation of the planes of foliation of the gneiss and mica-schist; and where the slates lie against the sides of the crystalline mass, their cleavage-planes combine with the planes of foliation of the crystalline rocks to form anticlinal axes of considerable regularity; which confirms the opinion first announced by Mr. Darwin, and then illustrated by Mr. Sharpe by observations in the highlands of Scotland, that the cleavage of the slates and the foliation of the crystalline rocks were due to the same cause. In the chains of Mont Blanc and the Aiguille Rouges, and also of the Bernese Alps and the St. Gothard, the vertical lines of foliation usually run along the highest ridges of the mountains, and consist of harder and more compact rock than the anticlinal axes, which for the most part lie along narrow valleys. In the group of Monte Rosa and in the Ticinese Alps, on the contrary, the foliation forms broad arches, in the centres of which the rock is as compact as, and often more so, than along the flanks of the arches. This difference of structure accounts for the great difference in the features of these districts; the former arrangement producing the elegant peaks, often bounded by mural precipices, of the neighbourhood of Chamouni, &c.; the latter giving us the massive grandeur of Monte Rosa. 2. 'On Glacial traces on the Rock of Dumbarton.' By Capt. L. Brickenden, F.G.S. The hard whinstone composing the Rock of Dumbarton is in certain parts worn into fissures, coinciding with the divisional planes of the whinstone. One of these crosses the centre of the rock, with a considerable depth; and on the sides of this fissure, which now forms a narrow passage of approach to the buildings on the rock, the striae and abrasions were observed which constitute the subject of this notice.

ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 23rd.—Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P., in the chair. Dr. Diamond, the Society's honorary photographer, presented twelve photographic views taken by himself in England, Scotland, and Wales, including the Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea; the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, at Linlithgow; gates and towers, with other ruins, at Winchelsea; Hever Castle, in Kent, &c. Mr. Spiller exhibited a remarkable glass drinking-cup found in an Anglo-Saxon grave, with a large sword exhibited by Mr. Boreham. This sword is about three feet long, two-edged, and very heavy. The hilt closely resembles that of a sword found at Gilton, near Sandwich. Mr. Bayfield exhibited vases in terra cotta brought from Cyprus. Mr. Spottiswood exhibited drawings of a bronze sword-blade and spear-head found near Berwick last spring. They belong to the ante-Roman period in Britain. Mr. Pycroft exhibited a MS. containing an account of the duties of every office in the Court of Exchequer. It is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and is supposed to be from the pen of Vincent Skinner, who held a situation in the Court of Chancery. Mr. Akerman, the secretary, read an account of a curious discovery of pennies of Henry II. of England, with some silver rings, communicated to him by Mr. Jabez Allies. This first was brought to light by some labourers engaged in digging a drain near Worcester, in June last. It comprised pennies of Henry II., some of them cut into halves and quarters, to represent halfpence and farthings, a necessity often complained of in those days; some silver rings, five intended for the

finger, others of the form called 'fore-rings.' This hoard comprised also some pieces of oblock money, among which are some coins of Odo, Duke of Burgundy, struck at Dijon, and a few pennies of the contemporary Kings of Scotland, all tending to fix the date of the deposit. Mr. Akerman also read an account of his researches in Kent, Middlesex, Wilts, and Hants, during the vacation in the present year. In a barrow at Teddington, opened by the Surrey Archeological Society, at which he assisted, were found a heap of calcined human bones and the bronze blade of a dagger, which was very clearly referable to a period long anterior to the Roman invasion. Fragments of a large rudely-formed urn were found in another part of the mound, which has been assailed on some previous occasion. This barrow is situated in a field by the side of the road called Sandy-lane, leading from Hampton Wick to Bushy. In Kent, Mr. Akerman obtained from an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground near Wingham several objects of interest, and at Stodmarsh, overlooking the Valley of the Stour, a few miles east from Canterbury, he was fortunate enough to procure some curious relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, among which is a spoon, the bowl perforated and the handle ornamented with a garnet. But one other specimen is known, which is engraved in the 'Nenia Britannica' of Douglas. In Wiltshire he opened a large tumulus called 'Rowbarrow,' about half a mile south of Harnham; but this had evidently been disturbed and plundered by some of the treasure-seekers of the middle ages. At Old Sarum some excavations without the rings brought to light a paten and chalice similar to those found in the tombs of ecclesiastics. At Wallop in Hampshire, he explored the tumulus known as 'Kent's' or 'Canute's Barrow,' in the interior of which was found a cube yard of rude masonry, the flints of which it was composed being held together by mould, and so firmly set that it required some force to separate them. Nothing of a similar description has hitherto been observed in England, and it remains a question whether this mass was formed for an altar or a cenotaph.

ASIATIC.—Nov. 18th.—The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie in the chair. Lieut. Hugh Williams, of the Royal Engineers, was elected a resident member. A short paper was read from Colonel Rawlinson, which was written for the purpose of remedying the confusion introduced into some later portions of Assyrian history by certain views advocated by the Rev. Dr. Hincks in No. 1944 and No. 1959 of the 'Literary Gazette.' The Colonel begins by stating his general agreement with the Doctor as to the chronology of Sargon and Sennacherib, but observes, that they both take their stand on Ptolemy's Canon, which may possibly require astronomical correction, and that he awaits the rectifications which Mr. Bosanquet is proposing, and has already applied to the eclipses of Thales and Hezekiah, before he can undertake to support or to modify his published views. In regard to the successors of Sennacherib, the Colonel is inclined to admit that he had two sons, of whom the second is the Esar Haddon of the Bible; and he enters into some discussion of the reasons which induce him to do so, but which could not be made apparent without the cuneiform character. With regard, however, to the three sons of Esar Haddon, whom Dr. Hincks advocates, he records his entire dissent. There is but one son named in the inscriptions—viz., Assur-bani-pal; and the names read as those of the brothers of Assur-bani-pal are, in fact, only readings of the same name. This question, like the other, cannot be understood without the cuneiform character; and for that purpose the paper will probably be printed in the Society's Journal. In the meantime, it is sufficient to record the result of the Colonel's investigation, that there was but one son. Colonel Rawlinson further remarks on the name and attribution of Nabopalassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, being given by Dr. Hincks to certain characters which were read by himself three years ago, as Nab-

nidus—a reading which has since been confirmed by a hundred examples on bricks and cylinders. The Colonel concludes his paper by announcing that in the south-east palace of Nimrud many relics have been recently dug up, containing the name of the grandson of Esar Haddon, or son of Assur-bani-pal. He would provisionally read it Assur-emit-ili. This king must have reigned from 645 to 625 B.C., therefore during the Scythian invasion, and at the epoch of the destruction of Nineveh by the Medes. A communication was also read from Professor Wilson, consisting of a correspondence between himself and Sir John Bowring, upon the subject of the Buddhist books known to have been carried from India, and translated into Chinese, in the first six or seven centuries of the Christian era. Sir John has taken up the inquiry with much zeal, and, with the assistance of Mr. Edkins, a gentleman who is devoting himself especially to this particular field of Chinese literature, has succeeded in obtaining copies of several of the works in question. These works have been sent to England, and, with them, some notices of their contents. They are of an interesting character, but are evidently not among the most ancient of the Buddhist authorities. One of them is said to be a Chinese version of the work translated by Burnouf from the Sanscrit, under the title of 'Le Lotus de la Bonne Loi.' Inquiries for other works of this kind are being actively prosecuted, and it is extremely desirable that no time should be lost, as the Tae-ping-wang people (the insurgents) everywhere destroy all libraries and books excepting their own, which are compositions of the most vulgar character.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Professor Partridge on Anatomy.)
- Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(1. Reports from Dr. Barth addressed to the Chevalier Bunsen, dated Timbuctu, Nov. 23rd, 1853, and March 23rd, 1854, announcing his departure from that place—through the Foreign Office; 2. Despatch from Consul Herman to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Tripoli, Oct. 3rd, 1854, reporting that the African Mission had not yet returned to Kuka from the South.)
 - Medical, 8 p.m.—(Physiological Meeting.)
 - British Architects, 8 p.m.
- Tuesday.**—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Discussion upon Mr. P. W. Barlow's Paper, on some peculiar features of the Water-bearing Strata of the London Basin.)
- Syro-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(1. Pseudo-Epigraphic Letter of Baruch, translated from the Syriac by Dr. Jolowicz; 2. Dr. Carl Abel on the Coptic Language. Postponed from last Meeting.)
 - Zoological, 9 p.m.
- Wednesday.**—Geological, 8 p.m.—(1. On a Fossiliferous Deposit in the Drift near Salisbury. By Joseph Prestwich, Jun., Esq., F.G.S., and J. Brown, Esq., F.G.S.; 2. On the Tertiary Beds of Cassel. By W. J. Hamilton, Esq., Pres. G.S.; 3. On a Modern Submerged Forest at Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia. By J. W. Dawson, Esq., F.G.S.)
- Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. Harry Scriver on the Growth and Expansion of our Foreign and Colonial Trade in Iron, and the Fiscal obstacles to its Extension.)
 - R. S. of Literature, 4½ p.m.
 - Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
 - Archeological Association, 8½ p.m.—(Mr. G. Vere Irving on the Geography of the Wars between the Saxons of Northumberland and the Northern Britons.)
- Thursday.**—Royal, 8½ p.m.
- Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
- Saturday.**—Asiatic, 2 p.m.

VARIETIES.

Sale of Works by Mr. Owen Jones.—A sale of the publications of Mr. Owen Jones, including about 150 copies of his splendid work on the Alhambra, is to take place on the 11th instant, at Mr. Hodgson's, Fleet-street. It was not surprising that a large number of these illustrated works should for a time remain on the author's hands, being expensive for private libraries; but now that there are so many Schools of Design and other public institutions where they would be useful, the present opportunity of procuring copies ought not to be lost.

Harvard College (U.S.) Library.—The Annual Catalogue of Harvard College states that the total number of volumes in the Libraries of the University is as follows:—College Library, 65,000; Medical Library, 1600; Law Library, 14,000; Theological Library, 4500; Society Libraries of Students, 13,000;—total, 98,100. Besides these volumes, there are probably more than 25,000 pamphlets.—*Norton's Literary Gazette.*

American Opera Speculation.—After some weeks' trial on the part of Mr. Hackett, he abandoned the hope of sustaining opera at the New York Academy of Music, improperly so called. Have our readers any idea of the annual rent this building will pay should the arrangements that were proposed be carried out? Counting the actual rent and the free admissions at their market value, it will be no less than 78,000 dollars per annum. There are two hundred and forty free admissions at each performance, and one hundred representations at least are counted upon in the year. Here are two hundred dollars per annum that each stockholder intends to receive on his investment of one thousand dollars besides his share of the rent, 30,000 dollars.—*New York Musical Review.*

A SUPPLEMENT, Gratis,

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH,

EVERY WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The unexampled interest which attaches to every incident connected with the operations of the Allied Armies in the East has determined the Editors of the Weekly Dispatch to devote a greater space to the intelligence from the seat of war than the ordinary limits of this, the largest newspaper published, could possibly afford, and, with the view of giving the amplest details, they have resolved upon the issue of a

SERIES OF SUPPLEMENTS, GRATIS,

which will include every particular of interest connected with the Siege and decision of the contest at Sebastopol, and will be continued whenever demanded by the progress of the Campaign.

By the publication of these Supplements the portion of the paper usually devoted to incidents of domestic and political importance will be reserved intact, and the engrossing subject of the War will receive the fullest and most varied illustration.

A SUPPLEMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY NEXT (GRATIS),

AND ON EVERY SUCCEEDING WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Orders may be given to all News-vendors in town and country; and to the Publisher, at the Dispatch Office, 139, Fleet Street.

On January 1, 1855,

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON: Exhibiting the most Rare and Remarkable Objects of Interest in the Metropolis. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Editor of "Laconia," "The Year-book of Facts," &c. In a Closely-printed Volume of 780 Pages. Subscribers' Names (the Price not to exceed 14s.) received for the Author, until December 23, by Mr. Bogue, Publisher, 86, Fleet Street.

Just ready, imperial 4to, one guinea,

PARABLES OF OUR LORD, Illustrated by FRANKLIN, engraved in the finest style of line engraving.

* To meet the extended demand for this superb work, an Edition is prepared at One Guinea, neatly bound and gilt.

A few remaining Copies of the First Edition, handsomely bound, 42 2s. An Edition in French, bound, £1 11s. 6d. John Mitchell, Bookseller to Her Majesty, 33, Old Bond Street.

WORKS, BY T. S. ARTHUR.

THREE ERAS OF WOMAN'S LIFE. Containing: The Maiden—The Wife—The Mother. 32mo, cloth, gilt and lettered, 2s. 6d.

TALES FOR THE RICH AND POOR. Containing: Keeping up Appearances—Making Haste to be Rich—Rising in the World—Debtor and Creditor—Retiring from Business—Riches have Wings. In 2 vols. 32mo, cloth, gilt and lettered, price 5s.; or handsomely bound in morocco at various prices.

TALES OF MARRIED LIFE. Containing: Lovers and Husbands—Sweethearts and Wives—Married and Single. 32mo, cloth, gilt and lettered, 5s.

* Any of the above may be had separately, at 1s. each, cloth gilt. London: J. S. Hodson, 27, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn.

In Fcap. 2s. 6d., Eleventh Edition, Twenty seventh Thousand, **THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT:** Sketches of the Life of Mr. SAMUEL BUDGETT, late of Kingswood-hill, Bristol. By the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M., Author of "A Mission to the Mysore," &c.

The Crown 8vo Edition, price 5s., is still on Sale. A more suitable and useful gift-book to a young man going out into business or trade could not be found than this commercial biography.—*LITERARY GAZETTE.* "The 'Successful Merchant' is commercial biography for commercial people, and as such we cordially commend it. The young especially, in the many pathways of our traffic, can hardly read it in vain."—*BRITISH QUARTERLY.*

* Most earnestly do we commend it to any of our readers who wish to learn how to make money, how to keep it, and how to spend it. No book of the season has reached us so admirably adapted to the young man's library; and with the blessing of God, his personal may prevent many an abortive career and many a broken heart."—*PARLIAMENTARY MAGAZINE.*

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and John Mason.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND CO.'S

LIST SUITABLE FOR

School Prizes or Christmas Presents.

1. **COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS.** Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT, and Illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER. Fcap. 8vo. Price 5s.

2. **GRAY, COLLINS, PARNELL, WARTON, and GREEN'S POETICAL WORKS.** Complete in One Vol. Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. With Illustrations. Fcap. cloth. 4s.

3. Also, uniform with the above, Price 5s. each, or in morocco gilt, 9s.; in morocco antique, 10s. 6d.

SPENSER'S FAIRIE QUEENE.

CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES.

KIRKE WHITE. By SOUTHEY.

SOUTHEY'S JOAN OF ARC.

DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS.

POPE. By CAREY.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS.

THOMSON, BEATTIE, and WEST.

GOLDSMITH, JOHNSON, and SHENSTONE.

4. **MY NOVEL.** By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. A New Edition, in Two Vols., with Two Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT. Price 5s.

5. **GERSTAECKER'S WILD SPORTS** of the FAR WEST. Illustrated by HARRISON WEBB. Post 8vo. Price 5s.

6. **FOREST LIFE.** By the Rev. H. NEWLAND. A Fisherman's Sketches in Norway and Sweden. Illustrated by HARVEY. Price 5s.

7. **HALF HOURS WITH the BEST AUTHORS.** By CHARLES KNIGHT. A New Edition in Four Vols., with Fifty Illustrations by W. HARVEY. Price 14s.

8. **ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.** A New Edition, in One Vol. Post 8vo. Illustrated by W. HARVEY. Price 7s. 6d.

London: Geo. Routledge and Co., Farringdon Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. **ODESSA and its INHABITANTS.** By an ENGLISH PRISONER in RUSSIA. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. [Ready.]

2. **THE FORMATION and PROGRESS of the "TIERS ETAT" or THIRD ESTATE, in FRANCE.** By AUGUSTIN TRIEHERRY, Author of "History of the Norman Conquest," &c. Translated from the French by the Rev. FRANCIS WELLS. Two Vols. Post 8vo. 16s. [In a Few Days.]

3. **THE HISTORY of the ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.** Compiled from Authentic Sources. By the Rev. W. W. CAZALET, M.A. One Vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Ready.]

4. **MR. MAC FARLANE'S KISMET; or, the Doom of TURKEY.** Second and Cheaper Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. [Ready.]

5. **SCIENTIFIC CERTAINTIES of PLANETARY LIFE; or, Neptune's Light as great as ours.** With some hitherto unconsidered Facts, connected with the Residence of Moral Agents in the Worlds that surround them. By T. C. SIMON (Author of "The Mission and Martyrdom of St. Peter," &c. &c.) Fcap. 8vo. [Shortly.]

6. **A REPLY to the REV. ROBERT ISAAC WILBERFORCE'S WORK ON CHURCH AUTHORITY.** [In the Press.]

7. **THE ISLAND EMPIRE; or, the Scenes of the First Exile of Napoleon I.** Together with a Narrative of his Residence at Elba, taken from Local Information, the Despatches of the British Resident, and other Authentic Sources. By the Author of "Blondelle." 1 vol. 8vo., with Illustrations. [In a Few Days.]

London: Thomas Bosworth, 215, Regent Street.

In a few days will be published, price 5s.

LITERARY PAPERS

BY THE LATE

PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

Selected from his Writings in the 'Literary Gazette.'

With a Portrait, and Memoir of his Life,

By THOMAS H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.

Contents:

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. LIFE-DEVELOPMENT, GEOLOGY & RELIGION. | VII. SCIENCE AND SPORT IN SCANDINAVIA. |
| II. TURKEY AND THE EAST. | VIII. SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN AMERICA. |
| III. ENGLAND & HER SURVEYING EXPEDITIONS. | IX. HIMALAYA AND THE TEA COUNTRIES. |
| IV. THE BLUNDERS OF PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHERS. | X. THE SALT LAKE AND THE MORMONITES. |
| V. WHALEMEN AND THE WHALE. | XI. THE NATURALIST ABROAD AND AT HOME. |
| VI. THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND ITS WONDERS. | XII. THE LEARNED SOCIETIES. |

LOVELL REEVE, 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Immediately will be published,

VENICE: THE PIAZZETTA.

ENGRAVED IN LINE ON COPPER BY WILLIAM MILLER,

AFTER A BEAUTIFUL CABINET PICTURE BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

The Copper Plate is destroyed, and only 300 impressions taken.

100 India Proofs, unlettered, at £3 3 0
200 Plain ditto 1 11 6

PUBLISHED BY DAVID THOMAS WHITE, 7, MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET.

On 20th December will be Published, a NEW MAP of EUROPE. Four Sheets Imperial Folio.

On a Scale of Seventy-six Miles to an Inch, Constructed from the best authorities, comprising the latest additions and rectifications, and carefully coloured to exhibit the existing Political Boundaries. With a Key Map showing the lines of telegraphic communication. By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., Geographer to the Queen, Author of the "Physical Atlas," &c. Price 42s., folded in 4to, in a handsome Cloth Case, or on Mahogany Rollers, varnished; and 50s. in Sheet, Coloured.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.
Orders received by all Book and Map Sellers.

THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, New Series, No. III., is just published, price 4s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

I. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—1. Life and Character of Dr. Abercrombie, by Mr. Douglas MacLagan. 2. Tropical Fever and Dysentery, by Mr. E. Hare. 3. Cataplexy, by Dr. Coldstream. 4. Comparative Pathology of Post Partum Hemorrhage, by Mr. Brenner. 5. On Poisoning with Chloride of Zinc, by Dr. Straton. 6. Asiatic Cholera, by Dr. J. W. Begbie.

II. Reviews.—Bellingham and Stokes on Diseases of the Heart (continued); Budd on Diseases of the Liver; Meigs and West on Diseases of the Uterus; Barth, Rogers, Hughes, and Wainio, on Ascutation and Diseases of the Lungs and Heart; Gibb on Hooping Cough; also Bibliographical Record of several other Works.

III. PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. London: Longman and Co.

Now ready, complete in Two Volumes 8vo, 14s., or each volume separately, Vol. I. 6s.; Vol. II. 8s.

THE WHOLE FRENCH LANGUAGE, in a Series of Lessons. By T. ROBERTSON, Author of the Robertsonian Method.

"This is perhaps the most complete philosophical system of the science of teaching extant in any language."—Observer.
"This is a curious, original, and really valuable book."—Morning Advertiser.
"We commend this work as an able and practical educational treatise."—LIBRARY GAZETTE.

Also,

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FRENCH: Being the Text and Exercises extracted from the above Work, for the Use of Schools, &c. 8s. 6d.
Paris: Derache, 7, Rue du Boulay; and London: Dulau and Co., 37, Soho Square.

MECHI'S PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Sensible that the season is approaching when love and friendship give their tangible testimonials, MECHI has taken care to provide an abundance of objects for tasteful selection. None need deny themselves the luxury of giving, for the most inexpensive as well as the most costly articles are to be found at his Repository of Utilities and Elegancies, 4, Leadenhall Street, near the India House. England has always been renowned for its hearty Christmas liberality, while "Le Jour de l'An" of our lively neighbours, the French, is equally consecrated to the gifts of affection. MECHI invites a visit from the natives of all countries to his Emporium, where they may be sure of putting their kind intentions into an acceptable shape. In his elegant show-rooms are displayed to the greatest advantage a superb Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Tea trays, Work-tables, Chess-tables, Tea-caddies, Card-cases, &c. Those who desire to make really useful presents will find in the General Department the best Table Cutlery, Sissors, Thimbles, Penknives, Writing-desks, Ivory and other Hair-brushes and Combs, and a variety of goods adapted to every exigency. Also Bagatelle-tables, affording a charming amusement on a wintry or wet day.—4, Leadenhall Street.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THORNGMORTON STREET, BANK.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.

WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.,

Edward Bates, Esq.,

Thomas Campbell, Esq.,

James Cliff, Esq.,

John Humphrey, Esq., Ald.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury Square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, M.A., of King's College.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of nearly £60,000, invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 80,000*l.* a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.		With Profits.	Without Profits
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9		£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7		3 8 5	2 0 7
40	1 6 5	1 6 5		3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10		4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0		6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits.

The profit assigned to each Policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase varying according to age, from 60 to 25 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The medical officers attend every day at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.

72, Lombard Street, and 24, Connaught Terrace.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Mallins, Esq., Q.C., M.P. | Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
James Fuller Madox, Esq. | John Campbell Renton, Esq.
William Wilberforce, Esq.

A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made on the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 3, Pall Mall East, London.

Established A.D. 1844. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament PARTIES desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect security.

The Interest is payable in JANUARY and JULY at the Head Office in London, and may also be received at the various Branches or through Country Bankers, without delay or expense.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts, sent free on application.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Old Broad Street, London.

Instituted 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

THE SCALE OF PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the Premium on Insurances of £500 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by its Subscribed Capital of £750,000, of which nearly £140,000 is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the Subscribed and Invested Capital, will be seen by the following Statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums Assured, including Bonus added, amounted to . . .	£2,507,000
The Premium Fund to more than . . .	800,000
And the Annual Income from the same source, to . . .	109,000

Insurance, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

GLASS SHADES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ALL ARTICLES INJURED BY EXPOSURE, at H. HETLEY'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 13, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square. Estimates and prices of all descriptions of glass for glazing forwarded free.

FLOWER-POTS AND GARDEN-SEATS.

JOHN MORTLOCK, 250, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description of useful CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—250, Oxford-street, near Hyde-park.

COCOA, containing, as it does, a farinaceous substance and a bland oil, is a most valuable article of diet. To adapt it, however, to delicate stomachs, it is essential that the farinaceous substance be perfectly incorporated with the oil, so that the one prevents the other from separating. Such union exists in the Cocoa here presented. The delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is fully developed, and the whole preparation made grateful to the weakest digestion. One pound packet, 1s. 6d.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; 57, Old Broad Street, City.

In regard to purity, see the Report of the Analytical Sanitary Commission in the "Lancet," July 5, 1851.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs. In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have NEVER been known to fail.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.

Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, &c.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 30th Nov. 1849.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions, when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Harpers, and Public Orators.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, To Mr. Keating. THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,

the First Remedy in the World for the CURE OF BAD LEGS.—Anne Williams, of Village House, Clatton Street, Liverpool, states, in a letter to Mr. Robinson, Druggist, 51, Copperas Hill, Liverpool:—"That she had an ulcerated leg for many months, and that she tried various remedies in anticipation of effecting a cure, which appeared quite hopeless, as it became worse every day until she made use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. By the first dressing there was a decided improvement, and in a few weeks the wounds were completely healed, and she now enjoys most excellent health."—Sold by all Vendors of Medicine and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London, and at 50, Maiden Lane, New York.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

PREPARED FOR MEDICINAL USE IN THE LOFODEN ISLES, NORWAY, AND PUT TO THE TEST OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: PRESCRIBED BY EMINENT MEDICAL MEN AS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SOME DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTINE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—Effecting a Cure or alleviating suffering much more rapidly than any other kind.

TESTIMONIAL FROM

The late Dr. JONATHAN PEREIRA,

Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c., &c.

"My dear Sir,—I was very glad to find from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, that you were interested commercially in Cod Liver Oil. It was fitting that the Author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the Purveyor of this important medicine.

"I feel, however, some diffidence in venturing to fulfil your request by giving you my opinion of the quality of the oil of which you gave me a sample; because I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"I can, however, have no hesitation about the propriety of responding to your application. The oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer oil can be procured.

"With my best wishes for your success, believe me, my dear Sir, to be very faithfully yours,

"(Signed) JONATHAN PEREIRA,

"Finsbury-square, London, April 16, 1851.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles Labelled with Dr. de Jongh's Stamp and Signature, by

ANSAR, HAREFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London,

Sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and the British Possessions, and may be obtained from respectable Chemists and Druggists in town and country, at the following prices:—Imperial Measure.—Half-pints, 3s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

* Four Half-pint bottles forwarded, Carriage Paid, to any part of England, on receipt of a remittance of Ten Shillings.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Among the many discoveries that characterize this eventful age, nothing has conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity as the discovery of this excellent Medicine for Gout and Rheumatism.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors.—Observe that "Troxar Factor, 229, Strand, London," is impressed upon the Government Stamp.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH effectually removes headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, and soothe the sufferer from drowsiness, heaviness, and slumber in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.—Sold by all Vendors of Medicine. Price 1s. 1d. per box.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—All sufferers from this alarming complaint are earnestly invited to consult or write to Dr. H. H. H. as he has succeeded in curing thousands of persons during the last eleven years, and is applicable to every kind of single and double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age, causing no confinement or inconvenience in its use whatever. Sent post free to any part of the world, with full instructions for use, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps, cash, or post-office order, payable at the General Post-office, to Dr. Herbert Leslie, 47a, Rochester-street, Gray's Inn Road, London. At home daily (except Sunday) from 11 till 3 o'clock. A Pamphlet of Testimonials sent post free on receipt of one postage stamp.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, London. Instant and permanent restoration of hearing guaranteed, without the use of ear-trumpets, instruments, or causing one moment's inconvenience to the most aged or nervous sufferer. Dr. HOGHTON'S new and extraordinary discovery, by one consultation enables deaf persons of either sex to hear immediately with perfect ease the lowest whisper, and magically removes all ringing in the ears. Hospital and private testimonials, and certificates from the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured, can be seen or referred to. Hours of consultation, viz. from 11 till 4 every day. Francis Robert Houghton, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 3, 1845; Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, April 30, 1846.

Just Published,

SELF-CURE OF DEAFNESS, for Country Patients; a stop to empiricism, quackery and exorbitant fees, sent on receipt of seven stamps, free. Examination free. 9, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall.

AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.—Old Dr.

Jacob Townsend's American Sarsaparilla: This is, of all known remedies, the most pure, safe, active, and efficacious, in the purification of the blood of all morbid matter, of bile, uric acid, scrofulous substances and humors of all kinds, which produce rashes, eruptions, salt rheum, erysipelas, scald head, sore eyes and ears, sore throat, and ulcers and sores on any part of the body. It is unsurpassed in its action upon the liver, the lungs, and the expelling all humours from the system. By cleansing the blood it for ever prevents pustules, scabs, pimples, and every variety of sores on the face and breast. It is a great tonic, and imparts strength and vigour to the debilitated and weak, gives rest and refreshing sleep to the nervous and restless invalid. It is a great female medicine, and will cure more complaints peculiar to the sex than any other remedy in the world. Warehouse, 373, Strand, adjoining Exeter Hall. Pomeoy, Andrews, and Co., Sole Proprietors. Half-pint 2s. 6d.; Pints 4s.; Small Quarts 4s. 6d.; Quarts 7s. 6d.; Mammoth 11s.

NEW AND CHOICE WORKS.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF WORKS
RECENTLY ADDED TO

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

WILL SERVE TO INDICATE ITS
CHARACTER:

LORD CARLISLE'S DIARY. 700 Copies.
MRS. JAMESON'S COMMON-PLACE BOOK.
MURCHISON'S SILURIAN SYSTEM.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM JAY.
OLIPHANT'S SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA. 700 Copies.
THE QUIET HEART.
THACKERAY'S CHRISTMAS BOOK.
AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S IMPRESSION OF RUSSIA. 500 Copies.
LESLIE'S HANDBOOK FOR YOUNG PAINTERS.
THE OLD CHELSEA RUN-HOUSE.
STANLEY'S MEMORIAL OF CANTERBURY.
HOWITT'S AUSTRALIAN NOTEBOOK.
PEACOCK'S LIFE OF DR. THOMAS YOUNG.
WOMEN AS THEY ARE.
LAMARTINE'S CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.
HOOKER'S HIMALAYAN JOURNALS.
ATHERTON. By MISS MITFORD.
GIUSTINIAN'S COURT OF HENRY VIII.
KATHERINE ASHTON.
MATTHEW PAXTON.
MORE WORLDS THAN ONE.
MEMORIALS OF MRS. OPIE.
THE PROFESSOR. By EMILIE CARLEN.
RUSKIN'S LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE. 400 Copies.
ORACE GREENWOOD'S TOUR IN EUROPE.
WAAGEN'S TREASURES OF ART IN BRITAIN.
PARKYN'S RESIDENCE IN ARYSSINIA.
KINGSLEY'S SCHOOLS OF ALEXANDRIA.
LLOYD'S ADVENTURES IN SCANDINAVIA.
MAGDALEN HEPBURN.—ARVON.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF B. R. HAYDON. 800 Copies.
MAURICE'S SERMONS ON SACRIFICE.
GERMANY, 1740 to 1814. By Mrs. AUSTIN.
FORBES'S TRAVELS IN NORWAY.
VAN DE VELDE'S SYRIA AND PALESTINE.
MAURICE'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
MILNER'S SHORES OF THE BAL TIC.
HEARTSEASE; or, the Brother's Wife. 900 Copies.
ANCIENT AND MODERN FISH TATTLE.
DE SAULCY'S VISIT TO THE DEAD SEA.
LIFE OF MARGUERITE D'ANGOULEME.
CURZON'S RESIDENCE IN ARMENIA. 600 Copies.
THE BUNGALOW AND THE TENT.
LIFE OF JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.
BREMER'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.
HOME LIFE IN RUSSIA.
PROGRESS AND PREJUDICE. By Mrs. GORE.
PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By B. ST. JOHN.
THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS.
SUNNY MEMORIES. By Mrs. STOWE.

Fresh Copies are added as freely as Subscribers may require them, and an ample supply is provided of all the principal New Works as they appear.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per Annum.

First-Class Country Subscription, TWO GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

Book Societies and Literary Institutions, &c., supplied on liberal terms.

. Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford Street, London.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo, price 24s.

MISCELLANIES: Critical, Imaginative, and Juridical. (Contributed to 'Blackwood's Magazine.') By SAMUEL WARREN, D.C.L., F.R.S., of the Inner Temple, One of Her Majesty's Counsel. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,
THE FIFTH VOLUME OF

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Containing the Continuation of the Life of Mary Stuart. Embellished with a beautifully Engraved Portrait of Darnley, and a Historical Vignette. Price 10s. 6d. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

On the 15th instant will be published,

A NEW EDITION, BEING THE EIGHTH,
LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS and Other Poems. By W. EDMOND-STOUNE AYTOUN, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, price 6s.

EX EREMO: Poems chiefly Written in India. By H. G. KEENE. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, price 10s. 6d.

THE QUIET HEART. By the Author of "Katie Stewart." William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Professor JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. No. XIII, price Sixpence, Contains—

WHAT, HOW, and WHY WE DIGEST,
THE BODY WE CHERISH.

The Second Volume will be Published on 18th December, and will Complete the Series.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, in 8vo, price 12s.

The RURAL ECONOMY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. By LEONCE DE LAVERGNE. Translated from the French. With Notes by a Scottish Farmer. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

COMPLETION OF

THE BOOK OF THE GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH.

On Saturday, the 16th December, will be published,

The SECOND and CONCLUDING VOLUME of the above Work, containing—the Cultural Management of the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, Forcing Houses, Plant Houses, and Flower Garden, with carefully compiled Select Lists of Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Shrubs, and Copious Indices. Illustrated with 279 Engravings on Wood. Pp. 576, handsomely bound in cloth. Price £1 17s. 6d.

The FIRST VOLUME relates to the Formation and Arrangement of Gardens; the Erection, Heating, Ventilation, and General Detail of Conservatories, Hot-Houses, Pits, and other Garden Structures; the Laying out of Flower Gardens, and of the Objects of Nature and Art appropriate to each style. Illustrated with 1073 Engravings. Price £2 10s., handsomely bound in cloth.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, price 1s. 6d., with illustrations,

INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

INSTITUTES OF METAPHYSIC:

the THEORY OF KNOWING and BEING. By JAMES F. FERRIER, A.B., Oxon, Professor of Moral Philosophy, St. Andrews.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

WORKS of SAMUEL WARREN,

D.C.L., F.R.S.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

1. Complete in one volume,

The DIARY of a Late PHYSICIAN.

Price 6s. 6d., bound in cloth.

2.

A new Edition, carefully revised,

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR.

Two volumes, price 9s., bound in cloth.

3.

A new Edition, revised, price 1s. 6d., bound in cloth,

The MORAL and INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT AGE.

4.

A new Edition, price 2s., bound in cloth,

THE LILY AND THE BEE.

Carefully revised, with Notes and a Preliminary Dissertation.

5.

NOW AND THEN.

Price 2s. 6d., bound in cloth.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE YEAR 1855 bids fair to be one of the most important and eventful of modern history. On the 6th of January, 1855, will be issued the first number of a new volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and not merely a new volume, but of a New Year—each volume being perfect and complete in itself—containing, for the time, a faithful record, pictorial and descriptive, of all Events of interest in every part of the world. To that limited portion of the Public who do not subscribe to this Journal, it may be stated, that no period could be selected more opportune for commencing—the whole expense being but Twenty-six Shillings per annum, exclusive of double numbers, which are issued on rare occasions, when it would be impossible to crowd the important events and Engravings into a single number; for this small sum the Subscriber will receive twenty-four large Pages—seventy two Columns—of the most interesting information, carefully selected from the News of the Week, interspersed with a variety of charming Articles on the chief topics of the day.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has, by its impartial and consistent advocacy of the welfare of the Public, secured for itself a political influence scarcely second to any Newspaper in the Empire; and reference can, with some pride, be made to the support afforded to all beneficial measures, proposed and adopted by the English Parliament.

Foreign Politics will ever command the attention which ought to be devoted to so important a feature of a Newspaper. On the question of the Russian War, during the year 1854, ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Extensive arrangements, calculated to improve this popular Journal, and engagements, such as will greatly enrich its Literary, Scientific, and other departments, have been made, and will thus combine on this Paper the greatest talent of the day.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been established thirteen years, during which period it has received a greater degree of encouragement and approbation than any Journal ever published. This is proved by the Returns of Stamps issued from time to time by order of Parliament. The Stamps supplied for the first six months of 1854 were upwards of 751,000—showing a WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES!

Terms (for payment in advance) — Half-year, 13s. 6d.; Year, 26s. Any of the Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement to the present time, may now be had, in paper or cloth. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. each. All Numbers may be sent free by Post to any part of the Kingdom and the Colonies.

Give an order for Six Months, to ensure all the gratuitous Prints and Supplements. Supplied by all Booksellers and Newsmen. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published in London every Saturday, Stamped, to go free by Post, sixpence per Copy.

Office, 158, Strand, London.

THE GIFT BOOK.

In 4to, beautifully printed and hand-somely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price £1 11s. 6d., morocco £2 8s., in morocco, by Hayday, £2 12s. 6d.

TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Illustrated.—The Designs by

C. W. Cope, R.A. John Gilbert.
Fred. H. Pickersill, A.R.A. James Godwin.
John Tenniel. William Harvey.
Edward H. Corbould. J. C. Horsley.
George Dodgson. William L. Lellish.
Joseph Duncan. Joseph Severn.
Birket Foster. Walter Severn.

The Ornamental Initials and Vignettes by Henry Noel Humphreys. London: Thomas Hatchard, Piccadilly.

London: Printed for Lovell Reeve, of 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, (at the Office of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, aforesaid), and published by him at his Office, 8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—Saturday, December 9, 1854.